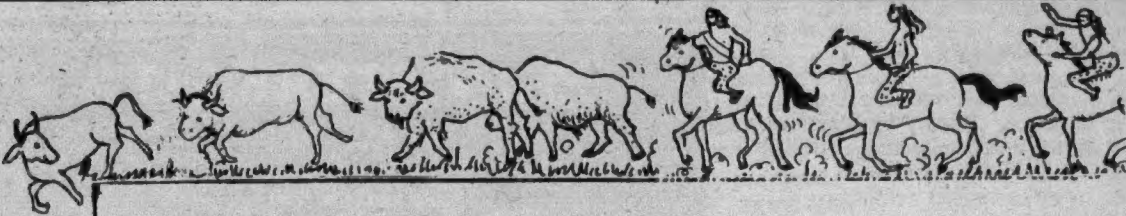


POUNDMAKER

Vol. 1 No 9 Edmonton Alberta

Nov. 8, 1972



\$21,800/minute spent in approving budget

by David Berger

After fifty-five minutes of questions and answers students' council approved the \$1.2 million students' union budget for the current year.

At the start of proceedings thirteen of the twenty six councillors were present -- just enough for a quorum.

Mark Priegert, arts rep. on council, moved that the rules be suspended in order to consider the Vietnam Action Committee. Seconded by Chris Bearchell, the motion was defeated.

Councillors then turned their attention to the budget statement. However, Bearchell walked out of the meeting, making it impossible to carry on without quorum.

While waiting for another brave soul to show up, President Gerry Riskin asked that the record show the irresponsible behavior of Chris Bearchell. He added that he was surprised by the lack of attendance at one of the most important meetings of the year.

Commerce rep. Saffron Shandro later asked that absent councillors should have a reasonable explanation for their absence and make it known to council.

Executive Vice President Rob Spragins walked in the door and hearts started beating, toes tapping and pages flipping. Quorum had been achieved.

In defense of Chris Bearchell, Mark Priegert told council that Bearchell was ill and added that he was tired of Gerry Riskin "working off his little agressions" on individual members.

Speaker Steve Snyder commented that in council it is necessary to "main-

tain dignity and respect for individuals."

Shortly after this Priegert left the meeting for an unknown destination. The meeting stopped and councillors discussed the possibilities of Priegert's whereabouts. He could have gone to the bathroom or he may have left to watch the election results -- but his coat was still there.

Riskin went out to see where he was and reported that Priegert would soon return. In a joking fashion Steve Snyder added that bathroom privileges would have to be co-ordinated through the Speaker.

Budget discussion continued with questions asked about caretaking costs in SUB, the future of the course guide, HUB expenditures, the information desk, the Women's Program Centre, and the expenditure of \$1,900 for a Curriculum Development Centre.

The most excitement was generated with Mark Priegert questioning Garry West, Vice President for Finance and Administration, about the wisdom of continuing Friday socials in view of the money that is lost.

West snapped back that "this argument pisses me off... it's a lot of crap. To say you have to operate something to make money is nonsense."

With one dissenting vote the budget was passed by council. Mark Priegert later told Poundmaker that "approving the budget signifies confidence in spending money on Gerry Riskin's personal stationery and \$2,000 on Delaney's tenure study. I have no political confidence nor do I agree with the priorities of this administration."

Marxist Suing Bureaucrat

DOWNSVILLE (CUP) - Istvan Meszaros, the Marxist scholar hired by York University and now charged with illegal entry to Canada is suing Zavic Levine, assistant to immigration minister Bryce Mackasey.

Levine was quoted in the Globe and Mail as having said "this is no golden-haired boy" in response to a question why the federal government had refused Meszaros' application for an entry visa.

He has also sent a telegram to prime minister Pierre Trudeau asking that he initiate a full-scale inquiry into the handling of his case.

The immigration department, if it can prove that Meszaros did enter the country illegally, could begin actions to have the professor deported.

Meszaros maintains that he came to Canada to get legal counsel to fight his case after waiting 17 weeks to hear from the immigration department in London and finally receiving a letter prohibiting him from coming to Canada either as a visitor or an immigrant. Meszaros' lawyer contends that this letter was illegal, as it assumed powers reserved for immigration officers at entry ports. As a British citizen, Meszaros said his legal advice was that he could travel to any Commonwealth nation without problems -- and could be stopped only at ports of entry.

KRAFT killed in cafeteria

LETHBRIDGE (CUP) - Continued student pressure has persuaded the administration to remove most Kraft products from the University of Lethbridge cafeteria.

Food services director Bob Powesland announced that all lines but one are being replaced by non-Kraft products. He said he has been unable to find a replacement for Kraft salad dressings.

Powesland said the decision came only when it was apparent the issue wouldn't blow over. Successive articles in the student newspaper, The Meliorist, contributed to the move. The first was a lengthy feature on the national Kraft boycott by Canadian University Press. A later Meliorist article dealt specifically with the Lethbridge cafeteria.

A Kraft sales representative told Powesland that agitation at the University of Calgary and Alberta had died down and the administration did not move against Kraft products at either campus.

The National Farmers Union is in the second year of its nation-wide boycott against Kraft Food Ltd. The NFU is seeking the right to bargain collectively with Kraft to secure higher prices for farm products. Kraft refuses to negotiate.



MAJOR GENERAL MIDDLETON LED 5000 TROOPS AGAINST THE REBELS IN 1885. HE RECEIVED POUNDMAKER'S FORMAL SURRENDER IN BATTLEFORD, MAY 1885.

OUR BOYS IN THE NORTH-WEST AWAY.

I saw the sudden tear-drop rise
In sweetest, purest of blue eyes,
When kneeling in the house of prayer
She heard good words of comfort there,
I knew the angels heard her pray
For one in the North-West away.

It was but noon of yesterday
He bade farewell, he marched away!
The rifle bright and bayonet seen
Above the Queen's Own garb of green,
With our five hundred's bold array
He marched for the North-West away.

As farther then, and farther still,
The dim march sounded down the hill,
As file on file, with steady pace,
Within the cars our boys took place,
As rose our farewell cheer to say
"God bless you," as they passed away.

They bore the foodless, dreary march,
The nights that chill, the days that parch,
Through drifted wilds their way they take,
Their pathway is the frozen lake,
Yet buoyant, bright, and bold are they,
Our boys in the North-West away!

They did not fear that dark ravine
Where Half-breed hell-hounds yelped unseen,
With might predestined to prevail
Trode down the gusts of leaden hail,
Victorious in the fight are they,
Our boys in the North-West away.

They could not fail, they knew not fear
When Otter led the charging cheer.
They charged the open, they laid low
With Gatling fire the Red-skin foe,
They felt the rapture of the fray,
Our boys in the North-West away.

PELHAM MULVANEY M. D. NO. 1 COMPANY
Q. R., 1885.

from "Northwest Rebellion" Coles 1972

'THE ULTIMATE EXPERIENCE

Poundmaker is looking for staff, especially of the variety who possess the skill of typing. No, we do not pay. We are, in fact, looking for serious workers who are willing to devote several hours a week to the cause. No malingers please.

STEP
OUT
OF
LINE
IN
COLONY CLOTHES

Sport jackets
and blazers
from \$55

Three piece vested
suits
from \$95
to \$145



The Colony
10427 Jasper Ave.
423-1117



EXPORT "A"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

**Sitting
Pretty**

Why sit on un-
yielding wood or
metal—when you
can sit on air?
This remark-
able modern
Air Decor
Sculptured
Seat in
sexy black-
and-white zebra stripes
fits into any room or
apartment—and for
probably half what you
think it costs. Imagine this
striped beauty in your room—



for only \$5.95 (plus \$1.00
for handling and mailing!)
The sooner you get your
cheque or money order in,
the sooner you'll be
relaxing—on air!

WESTERN IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, BOX 2102, CALGARY, ALBERTA

I enclose a cheque or money order for _____ chair(s) at \$5.95 plus \$1.00
for postage and handling each. (Total \$6.95)

Name _____

Address _____

Province _____

SHORT SHORTS

NOVEMBER 8

Student Wives Club of the
U of A invites all wives of stu-
dents to the monthly meeting
Nov. 8, 8:00pm, Rm. 158,
SUB. Mr. Dushinski of the
Wine Art Ltd. will be quest
speaker and demonstrate the
basics in winemaking.

NOVEMBER 9, 10 & 11

Joe Hall and The Eyeball
Wine Co. Poetry by Wayne
Burns (Sat.) Room at the Top
Adm. \$1.00, adv. tckt. .75.

NOVEMBER 12

Campus Auto Rallyists
present their Third Annual East
of Africa Safari Rallye Sun.,
Nov. 12, 9:30am, Jubilee Aud-
itorium parking lot. Approx.
130 miles. A drivers rallye.
Members \$2:00, non-members
\$3:00 per car. Special instruc-
tions for beginners. Info:
Ph. Warren 488-9809
Steve 452-7262

THURSDAY NOV. 23

Prof. Alexander Matejko
(Sociology) SOCIOTECHNICAL
PRINCIPLES OF INDUSTRIAL
DEMOCRACY

We have to plan the series
of colloquia in the second term.
Any proposals of topics and
speakers will be welcomed.
Call Dr. A. Matejko (5163).

GENERAL

Professor Rolf E. Rogers
(Faculty of Business Adminis-
tration & Commerce) will ad-
dress the Labor Relations Series
seminar on Dec. 6, 1972, at
12:00 noon, Tory 5-15, "Sen-
sitivity Training: Caveat Emp-
tor", subject of the address.
This paper will be published in
the November-December 1972
issue of The Journal of Nursing
Administration.

This paper is available in
the Reprints Collection, Depart-
mental Library, T1-62-C,
Ph. 432-3916 (Linda Magee).

Theatre West presents The
Bribe, "commedia politico",
devised by Vancouver Street
Theatre, Nov. 30 - Dec. 17
at 10135 89th St.

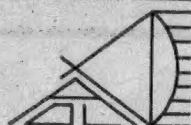


**Dr. P. J. Gaudet
Dr. D. G. Kot**
OPTOMETRISTS

Office Phone 439-2065

201 Strathcona Medical
Dental Bldg.

8225 - 105th STREET
Edmonton, Alberta



ACCURATE OPTICAL
LABORATORIES LTD.

12318 JASPER AVENUE
10903-80 AVENUE

488-7514
433-7305

GUILD
OPTICIANS

NEIL RAYMOND
OSCAR RAYMOND
HERB STEINKE

Ernie's STEAK PIT

Licensed Lounge
Banquets to 200
Open 10:30 a.m. to 1 a.m. Daily
Sundays 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

reservations: 469-7149
40 Bonnie Doon Shopping Centre

**HASSLED?
TERM
PAPERS**

S. U. B.
Mon. thru Fri.
6 Nov. - 10 Nov.
11 A. M. & 12 Noon

COME AND FIND HOW TO LOCATE INFORMATION FOR
TERM PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY. BRING LUNCH, COFFEE
SUPPLIED!

CINEMA SHOWCASE

"the finest films" STUDENT RATES

FIFTH SMASH WEEK!
PETER SELLERS in 'WHERE DOES IT HURT?'

IN COLOR: 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.



118th Ave. at 124th St.
Phone 454-5168

THE ULTIMATE EXPERIENCE
ANIMATION DONE TO THE MUSIC OF THE MASTERS
in
FANTASIA COLOR



DAILY AT 7 and
9:15 p.m.

10337 - 82nd Avenue
Phone 433-5785

story of tomorrow
'YEAR of the CANNIBALS'
... its a citizens duty to
murder!



at 7 and 9 p.m.

156th St. and Stony Pln Rd.
Phone 489-1455

This FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10,
FIVE FEATURES... DUSK TO DAWN!

GATES OPEN AT 7:30, SHOW AT 8 p.m.

**ST. ALBERT
DRIVE-IN**

SPECIAL EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN NOVEMBER... KLONDIKE
EVENTS! PRESENTS "OPERA" THIS WEEK: 'LA TRAVIATA'

Student HELP ...

We give help and info

by Rolf Stengl

During the 1971-72 winter session the volunteer staff of Student Help handled more than 5,000 calls.

Staffer Doug Guy explains: "The university environment is like a pressure cooker."

The academic atmosphere, residences and exams result in problems that force people to turn somewhere, and that, in many cases, is Student Help.

This is not to say that Help handles only distress cases. A large proportion of the calls require only an informational service. This is in accordance with the Help goal of being approachable and coping with all kinds of enquiries.

Their files include accommodations, city service organizations, student affairs and housing, legal services, drug information, birth control, homosexuality, VD, city volunteer service organizations, film information, calendars and various miscellaneous data.

A student with geometry problems can be helped to find a tutor, while another may require abortion or birth control referral.

The majority of problems encountered are handled by the staff themselves. The volunteers come from all faculties and require no special background. Anyone can come to the office to volunteer their time and services.

This year there are usually three people on one shift, with the probability that at least one has had some previous experience.

At first, staff don't really know what Help is all about, but have spare time and want to get involved.

No one is out to save, but in some cases people have had problems themselves. As Doug says, "We've all gone through this shit. Everybody's had their ups and downs. The more you go through, the better shape you are in to help someone else."

You can keep your own perspective together with the help of others. Often people with problems phone or drop in more than once and relationships develop. You solve your problems with the help of others.

Staff do get initial training regarding the availability of information, explanation of common situations, and telephone technique.

The latter is important because it is often important to be able to bring people out and to come to grips with their problems. A serious problem may be prefaced by a request to talk or a few innocent

questions of an informational nature.

Distress calls come two or three times a night and peak to a flood during exam periods. These are mainly from U of A students, but do include city calls and calls from high school students.

Anything that can be better handled by a specialized service is referred to one of the many other organizations functioning within the city. Referral is not merely to an agency, but usually consists of advice to see a particular person who is known to be competent. Thus problems of unwed mothers and abortion can be referred to understanding professional people who are willing and able to help.

During its five year existence Student Help has remained very loose and unstructured. It was started by a group of concerned students and has carried on because of the efforts of each year's staffers.

The only named position is a director who co-ordinates activities and is elected by the previous year's staff. Responsibility is spread around in order to prevent the usual bureaucratic hierarchy from developing.

Student Help is viable and useful primarily because it is staffed by a diversity of people, of whom none purport to have achieved a status that requires special recognition by the others.

This year's director, Les Corlett, indicated the position of Student Help. "We attempt to remain autonomous. We are student volunteers not subservient to anybody except the students we help."

This, of course, can result in financial problems, but Help is currently functioning on the basis of a Students' Union grant of \$1,500, which pays for the telephones and stationery. The grant is up from last year and seems to indicate an acceptance by the Students' Union of the necessity of the service provided.

Independence is important to maintain a credibility to the people calling in. Staff feel the present policy to be essential for the continuance of a viable service.

"We don't want to get involved with the bullshit and politics that usually come along."

This seems to be a reasonable stand in that no outside body can interfere, but the service will remain in operation so long as a need and volunteers exist.

Without a sponsor, Student Help's existence is based on its inherent vitality. It cannot become a bureaucratic cripple in which the staff seeks to justify their jobs to a paymaster.

Important also is the problem of inevitable detachment necessary in a professional situation. Being volunteers,

the students can take liberties that would reflect upon the ethics of a professional.

Thus they can become friends, go for a drink together, or otherwise socialize on an informal basis without fear of censorship. It is an informal, self-help organization.

A similar Calgary group, the Bug Desk, extended their services on a community wide basis during the summer, with the help of an Opportunities for Youth grant.

On being questioned, Les was of the opinion that in Edmonton this is not justified due to a lack of staff and no sufficient need. Such an extension would also depart from the informal volunteer basis of the service and require paid staff.

Although it has a good rapport with many city service organizations, Student Help is at present most effectively geared to handle the university population's problems, and does not wish to risk its good reputation by serving an entirely different need with different staff.

In any case, although specifically serving 17,000 university students, Student Help is a community organization, the effect of which cannot be isolated within the university's rather restricted acreage.

Most important, Les emphasizes, is the availability of the service. No problem is too small and there is no need to have a specific reason to call. The main purpose of the service is to be there.

Staff may be found in the office at any time, but official hours are from 4 p.m. to midnight weekdays and from 7 p.m. to midnight Saturdays and Sundays. Due to demand, someone is often answering calls as late as 2 or 3 a.m. On campus, dial HELP, 4357 (432-4357).

Grapes for sale

Hi, folks. Harry Foont here.

Got some good news fer yas. We, the POUNDMAKER staff, are now privileged to be able to bring you Vancouver's opposition newspaper, the GRAPE.

Yep. Fer just 25 cents an issue you can get all the straight poop on what's happening in the trippy, psychedelic, underground, revolutionary scene in Western Canada's favorite centre of the revolution.

So jes' truck on down to our offices at 11011 88th Avenue (side door) and pick up your own personal copy. You'll love it t' death.

Federal government seeks new research policy

OTTAWA (CUP) - The federal government is seeking a new research policy that will increase research and development done in Canada.

The government's growing concern results from the almost complete lack of research work being carried out in Canada by foreign by foreign multinational corporations.

Officials from the Ministry of State for Science and Technology have scheduled meetings with various university representative. The government officials have already met with university presidents and deans of engineering.

The sessions so far have been described as consultative meetings to solicit the scientific community's views on Canadian research policy.

The most concrete suggestion from the meetings is that "centers of excellence" should be established to carry out scientific research. The centres actually would be research establishments which would deal exclusively with one subject area. They would investigate such broad topics as northern development, mass transit, improvement of agricultural productivity, or such specific areas as the development of a non-polluting automobile.

Officials are still discussing the form any of these centres would take. Dr. Aurele Beaulne, secretary to the Minister of State for Science and Technology (equivalent to deputy minister) wants the centres to be distributed across Canada to help fight regional disparity.

But opposition to such plans would likely come from the established universities from which most of the expertise for the "centers of excellence" are likely to come. The realities of faculty empire building make it highly unlikely that the large influential universities like McGill and University of Toronto would allow moves to diminish their influence without a fight.

The Government's target date for completing its research re-evaluation is the end of 1973. Legislation is already being planned.

31 openings

We have at least thirty-one openings in two categories. Both involve the planning and selling of life insurance programs, not just policies.

We are interested in interviewing any graduate from any discipline, but only if you're at least open-minded enough to explore a sales career. (If you're not, see page 48 of the new Employment Opportunities Handbook. Available free at your placement office.)



We will be on campus at U. of Alberta Nov. 14

BIG DEAL!

A special election-night meeting of the Interpretive History Club was held on Monday Oct. 30 in The Room At The Top, especially for the Poundmaker staff and their friends or facsimiles.

A panel of 3 guest lecturers provided the appropriate commentary on the significance of the election results throughout the evening.

This discussion was always extremely lively, loud, and heated, and more than one panel member continually shouted into his microphone, stomped repeatedly on the stage floor, and beat on anything in sight in order to emphasize his point.

Members loved the inflammatory attitude shown by the panel, and many of the guests were moved to join in the fray. They shuffled menacingly around the panel, shaking their heads, fists, arms, shoulders, legs -- sometimes their whole bodies quivered with frenetic emotional fervour.

Many in attendance, however, preferred to stare fixedly at the television screens, some of which were also turned on and interjecting a different interpretation as to the election's significance.

VD testing discriminates north residents

MONTREAL (CUIP) - Two members of the Friends of the North group have attacked federal government tests of a gonorrhea vaccine on residents of northern Canada.

The tests are also being conducted in Uganda.

Mark Zannia and Robert Davis suggest in a soon-to-be-published book about genocide in the Canadian north, the possibility of racism in the choice of subjects for the test.

The controversial project will test a new gonorrhea vaccine (developed at the Biologics Control Laboratories in Ottawa) in Inuvik, N. W. T. and in Uganda.

Although both Uganda and Inuvik are relatively isolated and rife with gonorrhea, they also contain large non-white populations, giving rise to suspicions about racism and the possible genocidal result.

One month after the Inuvik test was announced, Dr. Ralph Persad, chief medical officer of the venereal disease branch of the Ontario department of health, disclosed that vaccines against syphilis and gonorrhea would not be ready for several years in the United States.

While American scientists were still testing their vaccines on animals, Canadian researchers were ready to experiment on humans in areas with non-white populations.

Further information that makes the project even more suspect is contained in the correspondence between Mark Zannia and Dr. Aurice Leclair, Canadian deputy minister of health. Zannia wrote Leclair, asking for:

- Any literature which may be used for information purposes for patients and doctors for this trial.
 - Data on the previous tests which prove the vaccine to be safe.
 - Information with regard to any previous tests carried out in that area and the controls employed to ensure cooperation and understanding of those tested.
 - Information with regard to the apparent difference in the advance of the research of developing a gonorrhea vaccine between the Atlanta project and the one being done in Ottawa and Inuvik.
 - Information with regard to the method of selection of prospective patients.
 - A comment as to whether the selected patients are to be remunerated.
- Leclair sent a very patronizing reply, including the following:

"The vaccine in question has been under study for over three years. During this time its safety in experimental animals and in humans has been thoroughly established. There are strict protocols to be served in any study dealing with humans, and great care has been taken to ensure that these have been met in the fullest sense. . . ."

"The vaccine has, of course, received clearance for trial by our food and drug directorate. Such clearance is given only after thorough examination by scientists expert in this field. . . I do not consider it necessary, nor would I agree to providing you with all the data that was presented to the above. . . ."

Leclair added that volunteers for the project will be from "high risk" groups, and that the Committee of Originating Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) has approved the trial and requested an early start.

Finally, Leclair said nothing of the information that will be supplied to the subjects in the program, implying that they might be told little or nothing. He also did not supply any data on the previous tests: he did not define what "high risk" groups are, and he did not comment on the remuneration, if any, involved.

A STOP report...

Nobody can guarantee the safety of an additive

"The harmlessness of a substance can never be proved, whereas it is certain that dependent on duration of use and concentration, all substances may be more or less injurious."

With these words from Mr. M. J. L. Dols, Ministry of Agriculture at The Hague, Netherlands, we open the examination of three substances which enter our food, either indirectly or as food additives. These are the nitrates and nitrites; antibiotics and hormones. The two latter substances have been used as feed additives for cattle, while the former are added to meat in the curing process.

The question of foreign materials being added to foods is one which bears close scrutiny. Compounds which are added to foods are checked for safety by the Food & Drug Directorate (FDD) in Canada and the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) in the U. S. A., but the results are applicable to a very generalized norm --- that is, an average, healthy, adult. The standards do not consider unusual cases, such as the sick, weak, or hyper-sensitive individual. "One should be aware that nobody can absolutely guarantee the safety of an additive under any circumstances," continues Dols. "The application of a wide margin of safety can never be extended so far as to cover pathologically extreme individual sensitivity."

When we enter the field of substances which are possibly carcinogenic, that is, cancer-causing, the question becomes even more complex.

Nitrates and Nitrites

The flavour and color of certain types of preserved meats are induced by nitrate and nitrite additives. Corned beef, bacon, ham, and sausages are among these types of meats. The nitrates are now being phased out, as it is the reduced form nitrite, which causes a color change whereby the meat becomes a characteristic bright pink, unlike ordinary cooked fresh meat. The FDD and the FDA permit a maximum of 200 ppm of nitrite in the final meat product. The problem is that there is a certain amount of nitrite left free in the meat for further reaction, and an often unrecognized danger is the formation of the N-nitroso compounds from the free nitrite.

N-Nitroso Compounds

These are among the most potent cancer-causing chemical agents known. In this category, the nitrosamines are especially remarkable, having produced tumors in almost every organ of most species tested by scientists under various routes of administration. Since 1954, researches have been examining the processes and effects connected with nitrosamines. One notable fact which emerged is the possible formation of nitrosamines in the human digestive juices from its components, nitrite and the secondary amines. The latter substances are found in many types of foods commonly consumed, such as tea, cheese, fruit, wine, and beer, while the nitrite is provided by preserved meats. Depending on the amounts and types of foods eaten, their combination in the stomach could lead to dangerous levels of nitrosamines being formed, possibly leading to cancer. Cancer specialists note that different cultures develop different types of cancers, about 80% of these being credited to environment factors, such as a type of food eaten or a habit, for example, cigarette smoking or tobacco chewing. Cancer is a complicated disease, triggered off frequently by a combination of factors, such as food, drink, age, state of health, and habits. To combat this illness, attention should be paid to prevention rather than cure. The meat industry will continue to use nitrites as long as the FDD and FDA permit them. It is therefore strongly suggested that the public avoid eating the artificially preserved meats, especially in combination with those foods containing secondary amines, and concentrate on fresh cuts whenever possible.

Hormones

Hormones, especially DES (officially banned by the U. S. and Canada as of January 1973), have been one of the greatest offenders against human health in recent years. These have been used to fatten cattle artificially by a synthetic castration. DES (Diethylstilbestrol) is the major factor in sex-change operations, treatment of certain cancers, and treatment of conditions involving human sexual balance, such as fertility or menopause. To think that this potent substance was being used without discretion

This report is a condensation of part of a mammoth report prepared by Martha Jablonski for Save Tomorrow Oppose Pollution.

or control as a feed additive or implant for cattle shows a lack of protection and concern for the well-being of the consumer by the government. Despite warnings in the past by hormone experts, it is only recently that preventive action has been taken. It was taken for granted that, because there were no residues of DES detected after recommended amounts and withdrawal periods were observed, that the chemical had disappeared from the animal tissue. Yet it was also known that instruments could not detect amounts under 3 ppm. The recommended amounts administered and the withdrawal periods were in no way enforced, except for occasional spot checks. The potential cancer-causing properties of DES, as well as potential sexual imbalances, were ignored in light of profits to be made. This is another case of a substance not being proved to be absolutely safe before it is foisted upon the consumer.

Antibiotics

For the last twenty years, antibiotics have been added to animal feeds, again with the main objective being fatter cattle. Unfortunately, the antibiotics used are the same ones used in human medication. The wonder drugs, used as emergency treatment for extreme illnesses, are now commonly being fed to cattle in sub-therapeutic amounts to promote growth rate

and feed conversion by suppressing or controlling subclinical and nonspecific diseases. Improvement is especially notable the higher the rate of subclinical disease level on the premises, for example, older, more infectious stables. This could mean that cleanliness and disease prevention are being substituted for by medication.

The problem, however, is not one of toxic antibiotic residue finding its way into human food --- it is one of the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Research has shown that the intake of antibiotics by the animals causes a resistance to develop in the bacteria carried by the animal. These in turn pass their resistance on via what is called the R-factor, with an increased frequency, to other bacteria not even necessarily of the same species. Thus, nonpathogenic species may transfer resistance to one or more antibiotics or pathogenic bacteria, resulting in resistant, disease-causing bacteria insensitive to treatment by antibiotics. This means that eventually we may be faced with a permanent drug-resistant bacteria population in man, or, more simply, people sick with disease which, once curable by antibiotics, can no longer be treated in this way.

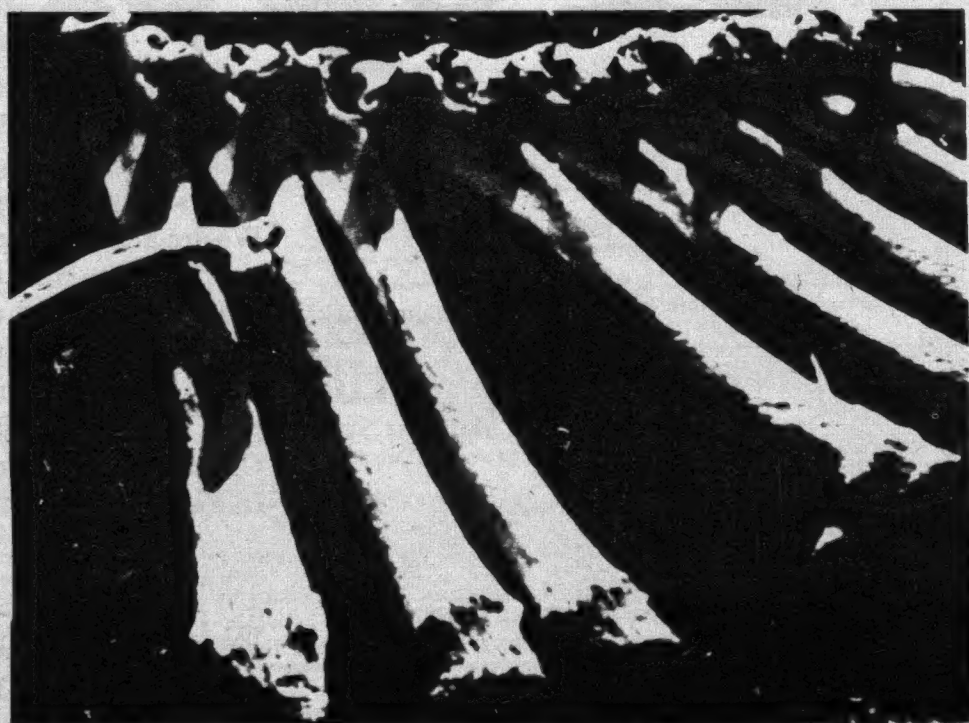
Strong recommendations have been made to eliminate the addition to cattle feeds of those antibiotics used in human medicine. Alternatives are available. The Swann Report (1969), commissioned by the British Government, took a strong stand against such indiscriminate use of a potent and invaluable human medicine for the sake of fattening cattle, as did a 1966 U. S. A. advisory committee report on the non-medical use of antibiotics. In addition, the Report of the Task Force on the Use of Antibiotics in Animal Feeds, commissioned by the U. S. A. Food and Drug Administration and submitted in January, 1972, made similar recommendations.

Conclusion & Recommendations

S. T. O. P. feels that nitrite levels in meat should be lowered while research for a harmless substitute is conducted; that the addition of those antibiotics used in human medicine to animal feeds should be banned; and that the safety of hormones other than DES should be investigated.

We also recommend more stringent attitudes in meat handling, legislation on acceptable bacteria standards in meat, as well as improved sanitation, refrigeration, and building standards in those areas handling meat.

We urge the consumer to protect himself by questioning the procedures of those people handling his food; to observe good sanitation himself, and above all, to write and telephone those people concerned with his interests, rather than passively accepting the many faults which may exist around him.



They're still doing it! ...and how

A story written for the Poundmaker (October 25) by Doug Mustard raised serious questions about the legality of the University of Alberta's parking system. The issue was at least twofold: (a) Whether or not the University has the legal right (as property owner) to issue its own tickets, and

(b) Whether the methods used by the Administration to collect the fines stemming from these tickets are themselves legal. (They avoid recourse to the courts, preferring instead to harass the students who have transgressed against the parking code.)

The parking story was about the fourth to appear suggesting that the administrators were running this university in a blatantly undemocratic manner. The others concerned the Campus Security Force, the matter of a pay raise for graduate students, and, of course, the infamous Student Health Service issue. In all cases, the Administrators simply overruled decisions made by the duly-constituted democratic bodies.

Far from replying to these stories, the administration has remained silent on them all. However, we know that they are not ignoring our paper.... if only because they have issued an order for forth subscriptions of it. Also, they have in past been quick to issue replies ascribing trivial wrongdoings to them.

THE TICKETS AND HARASSMENT CONTINUES

We can only begin to catalogue some of the devices. Here's one:

Dear Sir,

Our records indicate that 14 tickets for parking/traffic violations in the amount of \$ 75.00 which were issued to a vehicle registered in your name are outstanding as of this date. These violations took place while the vehicle was on the property of The University of Alberta.

Should you not agree with the violations indicated, you may appeal in writing to the Chairman, Parking Appeals Committee, The University of Alberta, Edmonton.

If you have not paid the fines or registered an appeal, please do so within seven days of the date of this letter. Failure to do either will mean that the vehicle for which the traffic tickets have been issued will be placed on the list of vehicles to be impounded whenever found on the property of The University of Alberta.

J.E. Carroll
Administrative Assistant
Parking

- (a) threatening to double the fine
(b) threatening to tow away the car if it is found anywhere on campus.

AND, IN CASE

YOU THINK

THEY'RE TOO NICE

TO DO IT:

Cliff's Towing Service Ltd.
2-Way Radios - 24-Hour Service
Edmonton, Oct 25, 1972
Mas. Valant License No. 446295
Towing from: 401 A
To: 401
Charge: \$ 6.00
Received by: QOI

If required, they will also (c) withhold marks, (d) badger students with letters, (e) force students to appear in front of the Dean's Council (and try him even if he doesn't) (f) Ask Deans and Department Chairman to persuade students to pay their fines.

Now we find that the Administration is actually willing to go to the lengths of (g) garnisheeing a person's wages.... but only if he works for them (obviously) and is not protected by belonging to the AASUA (also obviously).

TO Dr. Edward G. Butz,
Department of Mathematics.

FROM L.C. Leitch,
Vice-President (Finance & Administration).

It is my understanding that you have accumulated parking fines amounting to \$53. Please arrange to contact me by November 3rd, 1972, so that we may discuss this matter. Your failure to contact me will leave me no alternative but to arrange to have the amount deducted from your salary.

L.C. Leitch

All of which avoids recourse to normal legal channels, and stick to tactics which are evidence of the very real power which they hold over people at this university. They have their own tickets, their own police force to hand out and enforce them, their own penalties, and their own "courts" (Deans Council).

WHAT TO DO?

The Poundmaker staff has been informed that a student at the U of Toronto successfully took his University to court over this issue. We have also been told that the U of Alberta administration is aware of this case. We have asked the Varsity, the U of T paper to confirm this report.

In any case, it is not our intention to allow this case to "drop" as has been the case with other issues, until we have been satisfied that (a) the University is legally entitled to act as its own legislator, police agent, and court, or until (b) the harassment of students ceases.

We are asking all people who have any information on the parking situation at this University, or, for that matter from the administration, Phone or write. We will treat all communication in the strictest confidence.

Burn, baby, burn

The Students' Union budget is a bulky document that can confuse the most money-conscious of us all. Most students will never look through the lengthy list of expenditures and revenues. Probably some Students' Council reps have done likewise.

The poor attendance at last Monday's budget meeting signifies the lack of concern that certain councillors have for the operation of the university and a lack of regard for the students they represent. Furthermore, the antics that took place in chambers were uncalled for.

The hurried passage of the budget is indicative of a trend in university government. More and more the important decisions that affect us all are being made by a handful of people who are not necessarily sensitive to our needs. The fact that so many councillors did not attend the important budget meeting may mean that councillors have thrown up their hands in defeat and have accepted the rule of a few select members. Budgets are complicated documents and are beyond the understanding of many -- including councillors. It may also be that we have elected a bunch of lazy people who place more importance on the prestige of being a rep. than on performance. It is the duty of ALL of Students' Council to take a keen interest in the operation of Students' Union affairs. If individual members do not take an interest then they are inviting the executive to do as they please. Meanwhile our \$31 membership fee is being fiddled with by a handful of student administrators while councillors voluntarily watch students being burned.

Letter...

Who is this guy?

Dear Editor:

I believe your newspaper is interesting, and fun, which is sadly lacking in things you read of a serious nature. But I think it also caters to a university-intellectual elite. Sad.

The Kraftco boycott is an important step -- it strikes at the heart of the mess. I would like to say there is a food co-op called "Incredible Edibles" being run at St. George's Anglican Church on 87th Avenue across from Camelot Ice Cream Shoppe. You can buy food you's get at Safeway's there for wholesale prices; i.e. canned and frozen goods, dry goods, eggs, cheese (straight from Holland or NADP -- not through the giant's hands) and much else. Membership in this co-op is \$1. All you need is a vehicle to pick up your order (Thursdays, 4 to 7 p.m.) and room to store the goodies (you must buy in bulk). Don't be scared of the bulk, it just means you get together and share an order, or that you store it in your basement (stuff usually stays in warehouses that long anyway).

Students: get together, learn to share -- this consumer-crazy society of each person having their own car, washing machine, etc., is what is destroying our Motherearth. Tell your parents and relatives about this co-op; it isn't just for hippy-students. The cost of living goes up and up and it gets hard on families, so tell them to come and join this co-op. Get away from depending on things being brought to you hand and foot -- you pay dearly for it with your time, energy, awareness and consciousness. Start thinking of your karma -- the consequences of your every action. Driving your car, flushing your toilet, buying a ready-meal made up of poisonous chemicals, starch, and white sugar -- lifeless -- what you throw in your garbage, how you relate to people every day, how you take care of yourself.

The theme of the book 1984 is that the society takes care of the person's needs. Learn to take care of them yourself. Become aware, and help others as you do. Especially those who are not tuned in to the power-centre of the university. Bring in your parents and relatives and employers. Start with the basics -- no arguments of ideology or ethics here -- turn them on

to this food co-op. Here's another: Free University North (FUN): 9917 116th Street, Terra House, 488-3710. Here's a place to learn a few things and exchange some ideas. Also not restricted to hippy freaks. Make this life a consciousness-raising one.

Om Shanti
Margaret

Letter...

This and That

Dear Editor:

a while ago i picked up a book called 'angel in armor' by ernest becker, currently in the behavioral sciences foundation at sfu. i wanted to read the essay in it on bunuel and in particular on 'the exterminating angel'. becker bases his entire interpretation on the following: "then she asks the person who was talking to the piano performer to say what was on his mind, instead of the words he actually uttered, he reveals that he wanted to bid everyone goodnight and leave the party ... the spell is lifted."

this is of special interest to those attending the nft bunuel series because in that version, as well as in a script i have, the woman in question asks everyone to repeat what they said, and then speaks the magic words herself.

while i am on this topic, i would like to note that tom whyte's "that time of the month" is a quite delightful surreal comedy, with the right touch of the real. i wonder if _____'s journal review of the first theatre west production is inhibiting attendance (an audience of four when i saw whyte's play). that dullhead could not even bear to stay for the second of the two ferlinghetti plays. in my opinion they were both very good and the acting excellent, a program that could not be improved upon.

rodney malloy
1st year chemistry

POUND MAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Wednesdays by the Harvey G. Thorngirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11011-88 Ave., Edmonton, Tel. 439-7624. Press run 15,000. Free on the U of A campus. Subscriptions \$7.00.

Editor....r. p. yakimchuk
news editor....ellen Nygaard
arts editor....ross harvey
war correspondent....rick grant
managing editor....john trithart
advertising....jim selby

Intellect for sale

It was a dark and stormy night as Joe Student left the imposing Biological Sciences Building on the sprawling U of A campus. He had just finished a mind-boggling day of classes and studying and was looking forward to relaxing in the comfort of his luxurious fifteenth floor student hovel.

Suddenly from the shadows came a cautious whisper: "Hey buddy. Want to buy a term paper? English, chemistry, history, physics. Two pages, seven, ten, twenty. You want it -- we've got it. And for a very low price."

Maybe it isn't quite that dramatic, but then dope dealers aren't always men in trench coats and battered hats, either.

However it's done, selling of term papers has become a booming business in the U. S., as scores of budding capitalists take advantage of an age-old situation.

There is always some time in a student's career when he is faced with the fact that he has a 10-page paper due the next day which he hasn't even started. That's when he gladly pays for any kind of a paper on the subject.

U of A doesn't have too much buying and selling of term papers, according to Provost A. A. Ryan. He does know, however, of one instance where someone in the science faculty was approached from Vancouver to write a paper for fifty dollars.

In response to the situation, several

U. S. states have recently passed legislation prohibiting the sale of academic papers for students to claim as their own work, including New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The U of A itself is considering requesting the provincial attorney-general's department to initiate similar legislation for Alberta. If passed, this could prevent further advertising of mail order term paper suppliers as has appeared several times in this year's Gateway.

The Illinois bill, passed only this fall and effective Oct. 1, is a typical example. It states that the chief executive officer of any accredited institution of higher education in the state may petition the attorney general to institute civil proceedings to prevent the sale, preparation for sale, advertising for sale, or offering for sale of any academic papers.

An injunction will be granted if the court finds that the preparer, advertiser or seller has engaged in conduct which he reasonably should have known would result in the submission of that paper, substantially unchanged, as original work of a person other than the author.

It will also be granted if the court finds that for the prevention of future conduct of this nature the public interest requires that such preparing, advertising or selling should be enjoined.

Judy Samoil

Man's going to be okay

FREDERICTON (CUP) -- Man must learn to disengage himself from his conditioned reflexes and begin to think for himself, famed architectural engineer Buckminster Fuller told a packed audience at the University of New Brunswick recently.

Speaking on "Man's Role in the Universe," the 77-year-old Fuller gave a two and a half hour address that was a unique blend of science and philosophy.

In discussing his own life, Fuller, who calls himself "just a low average character," said that at the age of 32 he decided to commit himself to helping his fellow man.

To do this, he said, he had to shed his own conditioned reflexes and "get back to the innate capabilities we were

all born with." If man does this, he said, he can begin to assume his proper role in the universe as a solver of the problems that beset humanity.

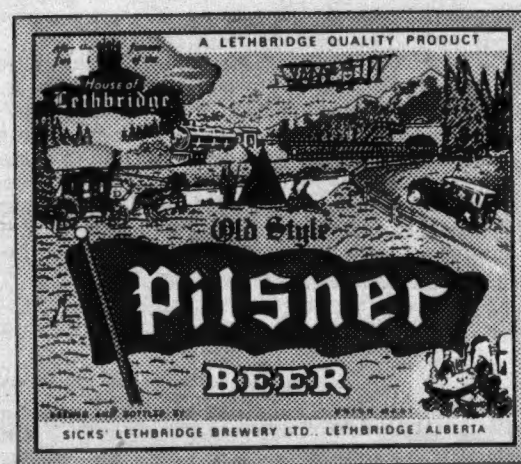
"Man," said Fuller, "is able with his extraordinary mind to discover certain principles in the universe which must be eternal. Man, with his tiny brain, has contact with eternity. You and I are little monitors, sensing information and processing it."

Crediting the younger generation with being "much less misinformed," Fuller said, "we're all of us just coming out of the womb of ignorance. You've absolutely got to do your thinking."

"We are finally in a situation where the world is concerned about making a mess... the whole world is wanting to think."



his style



old style

He opened up the north with baling wire, canvas and courage -- and maybe the thought of Lethbridge Old Style Pilsner waiting when he made it back home. Alberta's original Pilsner has logged a lot of miles and quenched a lot of thirsts in nearly fifty years; and it tastes as good today as it did way-back when. Slow-brewed and naturally aged for men who appreciate the down-to-earth flavour of an honest, old-time beer. Try it.



TRADITION YOU CAN TASTE -- FROM THE HOUSE OF LETHBRIDGE

CKUA



high lights

Thurs. (Nov. 9)

11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER

Talks and Discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.

8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:

Music and Discussion with Edmonton Pianist George McPettridge

Marc Vasey

9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:

Vivaldi: 11 Pastor Fido Sonata; Mozart: Horn Concerto No.2; Dittersdorf: Symphony in F Minor.

Matt Hedley

10:30 P.M. KALEIDOSCOPE:

Program of music by contemporary Canadian composers.

Ted Kardash

Fri. (Nov. 10)

6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:

Recital by pianist Janet Scott.

Don McLean

7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:

Glasses that darken in sunlight and glass cooking-ware are two inventions that changed out attitude toward glass. Dr. S.D. Stookey tells how he found them.

8:00 P.M. DEUTSCHE WELLE CONCERT:

Concert of music performed by the orchestra of the Southwest German Radio, Stuttgart.

9:00 P.M. DIALOGUE:

Drake McHugh talks with Richard DeGaetano of the Toronto Vietnam Mobilization Committee.

Sat. (Nov. 11)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS IN EDUCATION:

A discussion of the problems of bringing change into North American structures of higher education.

11:01 A.M. SHOWTIME:

Music from Arms and the Girl and This is The Army.

Murray Davis

12:15 P.M. NATCH'L BLUES:

Music having a blues influence.

Holger Petersen

1:00 P.M. THE TASTE:

Two hours of jazz music

Bill Coull

3:00 P.M. MAINSTREAM PLUS:

Kellogg Wilson joins Bill Coull to talk about and play more jazz recordings.

Bill Coull & Kellogg Wilson

4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:

Today, Avant-Garde Jazz

Marc Vasey

Sun. (Nov. 12)

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:

A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of flexible working hours.

1:00 P.M. ANOTHER AGE:

Music and reminiscences gleaned from a number of senior citizens.

Bob Chelmick

3:20 P.M. THE NATIVE VOICE:

Information of particular interest to Native people -- from the Alberta Native Communications Society.

Mon. (Nov. 13)

4:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR:

A weekday ration of mostly Rock/Blues/Jazz/Pop.

Bob Chelmick

8:00 P.M. THE SYNCOPATED TUNING FORK:

Informal discussions of music.

Ted Kardash

Tues. (Nov. 14)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:

Conversations with authors, reviews of their latest works and news of literary events.

Dorothy Dahlgren

7:45 P.M. FEEDBACK:

Interviews on University of Alberta activities.

9:00 P.M. THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:

Provocative interviews with authors and musicians of note.

Studs Terkel

10:30 P.M. THE ACHE SAUSAGE COMPANY:

Music made in Edmonton, tonight featuring Walter "Shaky" Horton and Hot Cottage

Holger Petersen

Wed. (Nov. 15)

11:30 A.M. WHO'S MINDING THE STORE:

Interview with Allan Warrack, Alberta Minister of Lands and Forests.

Dorothy Dahlgren

7:45 P.M. MEET YOUR PROFESSOR:

Interviews with individual U. of A. Professors.

8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:

Bruno Maderna, conductor; Earl Wild, soloist. Gabrieli-Maderna: Canzons a 12; Stravinsky: Concerto for Piano and Winds; Brahms: Symphony No.1.

ELECTION 1972

LAST
POST

SPECIAL REPORT

LAST
POST

What rough beast slouches to Ottawa?

*Things fall apart, the centre cannot hold
Mere Stanfield is loosed upon the world*

Kicking his way through the broken sprockets and flywheels of the Liberal machine, Energy Minister Donald Macdonald, a man likely to be assigned to try to put it all together again, proclaimed the dreaded "backlash." It was "... a Tory redneck attack on Quebec," said Mr. Macdonald. "It was an attack on the Government's bilingualism policy, even though it didn't concern most of Ontario."

Macdonald, the dispenser of favours and collector of dues for the federal Liberals in Ontario, had just spent a humiliating evening in his Toronto Rosedale constituency fighting off somebody named Beamish. He warned to his subject: "Immigration was also an issue. They [the voters] were against immigration, French Canada and better social justice ... that seems to be the mood in Ontario and it's a pretty ugly mood."

Similar thoughts sprang from the lips of other Liberals. Gérard Pelletier, for example, put the Liberal defeat down to greed — the rich provinces got tired of sending money to the poor ones. Thus we are to believe that the election was a classic confrontation between niceness and charity, and nastiness and greed. The bad guys won.

It is a neat theory, and it partly explains what happened. Robert Stanfield, cast in the mould of earnest incompetence, did provide shade for the weirdest assortment of people — from the Nazi-minded Kupaak running in Toronto's Lakeshore (he proclaimed that his victory would embarrass Brezhnev more than both Bobby Fischer and Team Canada — fortunately we were all spared) — to the blimpish Lt.-Col. (Ret.) Strome Galloway (big on discipline up there in Ottawa-Carleton).

It was not only the strange cast the Conservative party chose, but the lines it gave them to speak, including the platitudes of the leader himself, that lend credence to Macdonald's charges.

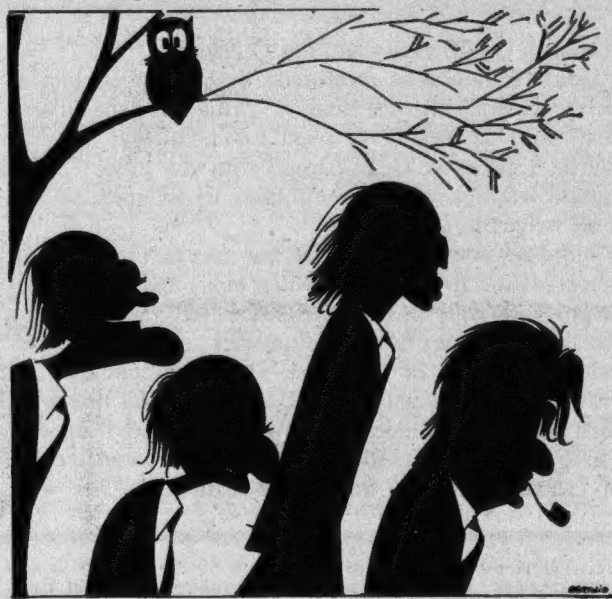
The election in English Canada was fought by the Tories in a manner calculated to pander to latent racism. Peter Reilly, the successful Conservative candidate in Ottawa West, sensed it early in the campaign. "There is a good deal of racism being given new life in this area," he said. "It masquerades as being concern for public servants." Reilly went on to say that racism "will not be tolerated in my campaign." He then campaigned against the federal government's policy of bilingualism; the following passage appears in an article by Clair Balfour in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*:

"But he [Reilly] repeated that merit should be the sole criterion for success in a public service career, regardless of language."

"He added the problem is so serious that the only solution may be to slow the program to be fair to public servants."

"That form of fairness to the English-speaking means being unfair to French-speaking Canadians, he was reminded. He shot back: 'I've never believed you rectify one injustice by perpetrating a second one.'"

This supplement was prepared by Nick Auf der Maur, Ken Bolton, Drummond Burgess, Robert Chodos, Nick Fillmore, Dennis Forkin, Sharon Gray, Dennis Gruending, Eric Hamovitch, Richard Liskeard, Brian McKenna, Terry Mosher, Rae Murphy, Malcolm Reid.



Bilingualism and biculturalism and the federalism represented by Trudeau were inventions of English Canada to stifle separatism in Quebec without dealing with the issue. What happens now, when even the empty gesture is withdrawn?

Trudeau's broken dream

Prime Minister Trudeau didn't fare too well at a Chicoutimi rally only three days before the election. A bunch of hostile students greeted him with the slogan "Le Québec aux Québécois" to which he replied "Le Canada aux Québécois," thus confirming the fears of those who were concerned that the prime minister was engaging in "outright French Canadianism," to borrow a phrase from Douglas Alkenbrack, Tory MP for the eastern-Ontario riding of Frontenac-Lennox and Addington — heavy Loyalist sentiment there.

Whether Trudeau knew it or not, part of his 1968 mandate came from English Canadians who were fed up with the antics of disgruntled Québécois and felt that at last here was a man to put them in their place. After all, he was pretty tough on separatism, and he could be tough with the separatists in their own language, no mean feat. Besides, what harm could a few Frenchmen do in Ottawa?

Trudeau has been tough on separatism — he delivered a double whammy to some 497 law-abiding opponents of the regime in October 1970. He has also engaged in the tactic of sweet reason. (His reason may not have been sound, but it was sweet.) By allowing French-speaking Canadians to communicate with and work in the federal civil service in his father-tongue (his mother is English-speaking), what Trudeau regarded as the frustration which gave rise to Quebec nationalism could largely be siphoned off, or so he reasoned.

Trudeau seems to have lost on two counts in his efforts to bilingualize the civil service. On the one hand, he misinterpreted the recommendations of the B&B Commission to read that all civil servants should be bilingual: by jeopardizing the advancement of those who could not speak French and by thrusting language courses upon thousands of unwilling subjects, he alienated a substantial

number of Ottawa's deeply-ingrained English-speaking civil servants (the Liberals lost two Ottawa-area seats to the Tories).

On the other hand, his policy has failed to produce substantial positive results. A report leaked to the nationalist Montreal daily *Le Devoir* (and picked up by the *Toronto Star* — strange ally — and other English-language papers across the country) shows that the proportion of French-speaking people holding high posts in the federal civil service has not increased appreciably since Trudeau came into power.

The report says that 71 per cent of those hired to fill such posts are unilingual English Canadians, that only 5.2 per cent of civil servants in Ottawa are in French-language units (1.1 per cent if you exclude language services such as the overburdened translation bureau), that only 8.1 per cent of those who take language courses follow them far enough to obtain proficiency in French (it costs \$29,000 to make an English-speaking civil servant bilingual), and that there are no French-language units in the prime minister's own department.

The federal civil service recruitment office in Quebec City, which has by far the largest number of qualified and experienced French-speaking civil servants of any Canadian city, was closed as part of Trudeau's 1969 austerity drive. The 1975 target date for full bilingualism in the civil service cannot possibly be met.

Yet there prevails among English Canadians the sentiment that somehow Trudeau is turning Canada into a French country in which English-speaking citizens are gradually losing their rights, and that the Quebec ministers in the federal government are sub-Canadians.

Late in the campaign Robert Stanfield admonished two of his candidates for using advertisements that had racist overtones. An ad for a To y candidate in Thunder Bay read, "John Erickson knows that we need a Canadian

(Continued on page 2)



Cartoons by Aislin, The Gazette

A gift for René Lévesque

The cartoon in *La Presse* summed up what the French newspapers and radio hot lines were saying the day after the deluge. Pierre Trudeau and three Quebec ministers — Jean Marchand, Gérard Pelletier and Jean-Luc Pepin — are depicted in a lifeboat, looking melancholy and wearing life jackets. The name of the boat is "French Power." And the tiller man is saying *Tout l'monde débarque*.

The 32-year-old executive assistant to another Quebec minister had trouble disguising his tears as the final results from the west rolled in. "The bastards," he spat out, "the bastards gave it to Lévesque on a silver platter. We sell Quebecers on the idea that French Canadians can participate in federalism and play an equal role in running the country. And just when it's starting to work, English Canada kicks us in the teeth."

"It's a victory for wealth and bigotry," added a Liberal backbencher from a Montreal working-class riding. "And never mind the Tories or the NDP. A lot of the Liberals who went down in Ontario and the West will blame their defeat on nothing but the backlash to French power. It's obviously a victory for Lévesque and what he's been saying. I almost hope Trudeau lets Stanfield form a government. I think we would be very interesting in opposition, especially since the only French cabinet minister the Tories would have would be that pig Wagner."

Quebec independentists were gleeful with the results, calling the Conservative showing a "triomphe orange," and a crushing blow for Trudeau's brand of bicultural federalism. "This shows us that Canada will never accept a strong French presence in government and the Ottawa bureaucracy," said Camille Laurin, Parti Québécois leader in the National Assembly. "The only conclusion Québécois can draw from this is simple. The only government we can ever call our own has to be



located in Quebec City and not Ottawa."

Laurin's view was reinforced as he stepped into a taxi the morning after the election. "Hey" said the driver, "they told us they don't want us in Ottawa, eh, M. Laurin. I guess we'll have to go with you guys." This attitude was shared overwhelmingly by independentists of all stripes in Quebec.

Péquistes noted that not only was over half the Liberal representation in Quebec, but that many elected outside the province were from French areas, like the five Acadian constituencies in New Brunswick, parts of Ontario and St. Boniface in Manitoba. Only one candidate in Quebec was endorsed by René Lévesque and that was Roch LaSalle, an independent who defected from the Conservatives. Lévesque even did some campaigning for LaSalle in Joliette. In 1968 the nationalist MP was

elected by a margin of 172 votes as a Conservative. This time he won by 5,000.

The feeling is that the results underscore Quebec's isolation from the rest of Canada and will provide an enormous amount of fodder for the PQ propaganda machine. "We're going to say, 'you tried Trudeau's road to Ottawa and it's a dead end'" explains one PQ strategist. "The only road left is the road to independence."

The Péquiste explained that the party is gearing for an influx of disappointed and disenchanted federalists. "This federal election has turned out to be the greatest recruitment program we could have imagined."

Left-wing unionists are somewhat fearful that an influx of disillusioned federal Liberals will further prevent the PQ from becoming a party of the left.

As for the Conservatives, they were all but demolished in Quebec, losing almost 10 percentage points of their popular vote, mostly to the Crédiistes. Claude Wagner, whose popular appeal was supposed to have built a solid Conservative base in the province, barely scraped in in St. Hyacinthe, winning by some 700 votes. The rest of the Tories' Quebec caucus is composed of Heward Graffey, who is not on speaking terms with Wagner; in fact, they loathe each other. Graffey managed to get elected by the simple expedient of never mentioning either Stanfield or Wagner in his speeches or his campaign literature.

The Conservatives had trouble making third place in most Montreal ridings, usually losing out to Crédiistes and NDPers. The Liberal vote was so all-encompassing in the 30 Montreal area seats that a grand total of only two opposition candidates managed to save their deposits.

However, voter turnout, especially in the Péquiste strongholds in the east-end working-class areas was very poor. In some areas it was not even 40 per cent.

(Continued from page 1)

Cabinet and a Prime Minister that will represent all Canadians." Jack Horner, re-elected with a huge majority in the Alberta riding of Crowfoot, advertised against overexpenditure of federal money in Quebec.

In most parts of the country though, anti-Quebec feeling was not expressed quite so explicitly. British Columbians regard French as a foreign language, making the Ottawa government seem all the more distant and alleviating the need for any explicit reference to the "French issue." The same is true, to a large extent, for other parts of the country.

Trudeau's most spectacular move during his time in office was undoubtedly his invocation of the War Measures Act in the absence of war or insurrection. He told a Regina audience sarcastically that the opposition would also have taken a stand against the FLQ, but "somehow the War Measures Act would have been different. It would have been gentler." Liberal minister Otto Lang told a Saskatoon rally that Trudeau had shown himself to be "strong in that he would not be bullied or blackmailed."

But one of the big surprises of the campaign was that Trudeau did not play this up any more than he did. Had he done so, he would likely have lost far less of the anti-Quebec vote.

Trudeau's Quebec policy has been two-pronged, bilingualism on the one hand and the War Measures Act on the other. He could have run on the WMA part, but he didn't; he didn't run the anti-Quebec campaign many had expected. Defending bilingualism became a bit difficult after that report was leaked, but he stuck to it.

Trudeau was supported in 1968 as a good Frenchman, a credit to his race, so to speak. Now people aren't so satisfied he's such a credit.

Of course, the racism implicit in the campaign against the "privileged position of the French" was not all. There was the cooked-up scandal over immigration: was Canada's purity being undermined by uncontrolled immigration policies? And the Canadian people were also told that they were victimized by the unemployed.

In the Toronto riding of Scarborough East, the elected Conservative was doused with champagne while he sliced into his victory cake. People are fed up with the welfare state, he told his cheering supporters. One of his chief

campaigners, an Ontario cabinet minister, gushed that "mothers were concerned about the direction youth was taking with government handouts."

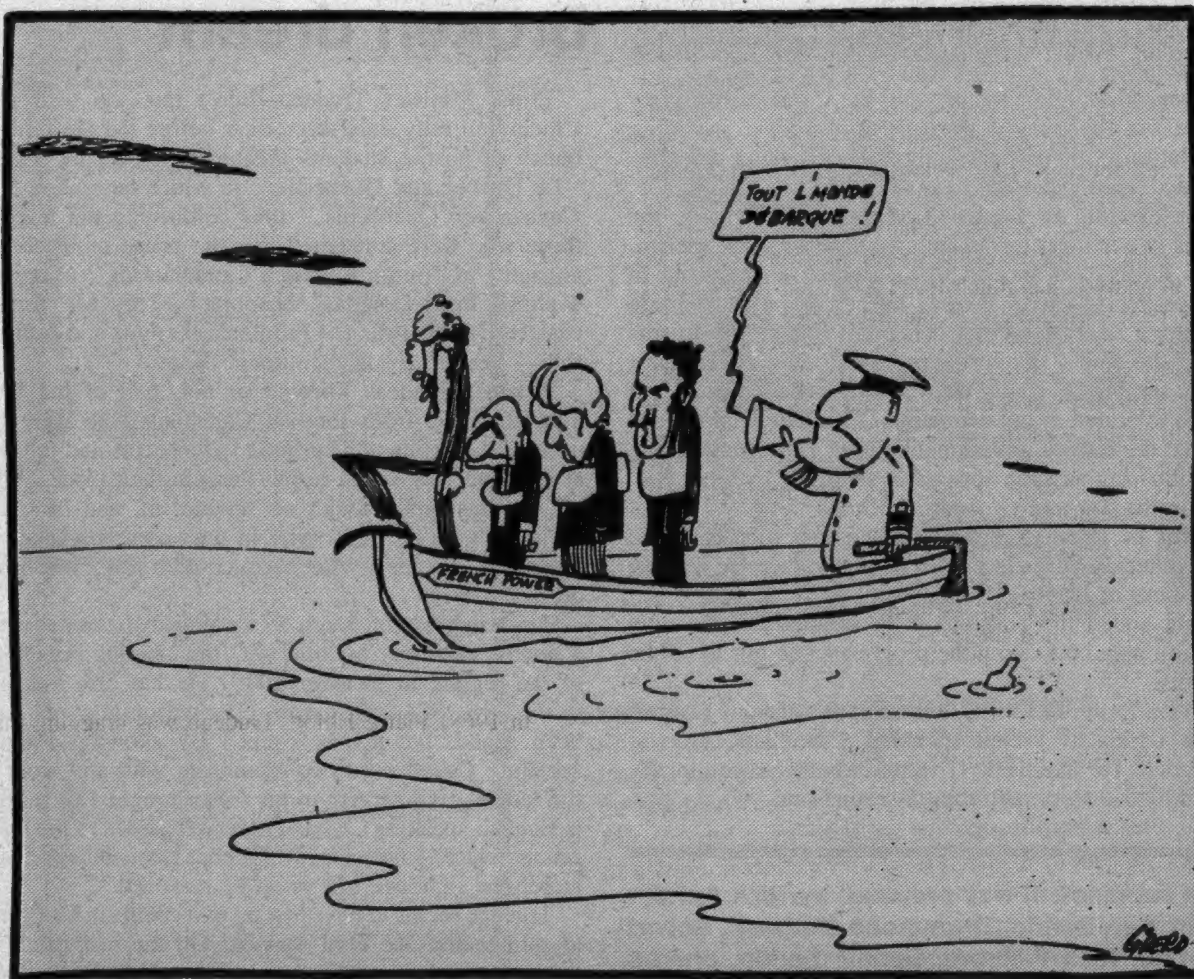
Meanwhile, the defeated candidate, Labour Minister Martin O'Connell, blamed his defeat on an "irritable, grouchy" electorate. "The underlying issue," he said "may well have been that middle income people were not prepared to accept any more of the burden of the just . . . or more equal society."

The mean, miserable and reactionary campaign that the Tories waged seemed to merge with the bitchy mood

abroad in the land. But then who created the national grouch? Things really haven't been working out right in Canada for a number of years.

An honoured place in the body of Canadian political mythology is occupied by something called "traditional voting patterns." These patterns are supposed to recur, comet-like, at regular intervals, coinciding with general elections. Their one function in life is to "reassert themselves."

The problem with the concept is that there are almost no voting patterns in this country that have remained



"Everybody off"

Girard, La Presse

BELAND HONDERICH'S ADVICE

On foreign ownership, the Conservatives say in a policy statement they would require that Canadians be allowed to participate in the ownership and management of foreign controlled firms.

But Stanfield has said little about this program or how it would be accomplished and, in fact, has made statements recently which suggest he would do little or nothing about foreign ownership. He apparently is not prepared to establish a screening board and without a review board his policy on foreign ownership is not credible.

The easy way for a newspaper, as for a citizen, would be not to support any party in this election. But this is not a responsible course for a citizen in a democratic society — or for a newspaper that believes it has a responsibility to provide comment and opinion on the issues of the day.

We have concluded, therefore, that on the basis of the two issues that concern us most — unemployment and Canadian independence — we must withdraw our support from the Liberals . . . Of the alternatives, both of which are unattractive, we prefer the Conservatives.

— Beland H. Honderich, *Toronto Star*

stable for long enough that they could be called "traditional." British Columbia, for instance, will return pluralities of Liberals, Conservatives or New Democrats, depending on its mood.

Ontario oscillates back and forth between the Liberals and the Tories. Newfoundland, once solidly Liberal, then became solidly Conservative, and now isn't solid at all.

The only pattern that seems to be stable is a continuing instability. Five of the last seven elections have produced minority governments, and three of them have been totally inconclusive. Only twice in the last 15 years has there been a countrywide trend of any kind, and only once has there been a genuine sweep. John Diefenbaker, in 1958, took a majority of the seats in every province except Newfoundland. He won two thirds of the seats

in previously Liberal Quebec. He shut the Liberals out in all except four provinces.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau's election in 1968 was a majority of a different order. The Liberals took fifty seats fewer than the Conservatives had ten years earlier. Large parts of the country resisted Trudeau's appeal.

Newfoundland, bucking the tide again, voted Conservative out of dissatisfaction with the provincial Liberal regime. In the Maritimes it was Robert Stanfield's coat-tails, not Trudeau's, that were the decisive factor. The prairies were still Diefenbaker country, and a large proportion of the people who drifted away from the Conservatives went NDP rather than Liberal. To the extent that there was a sweep, it was concentrated in the three large provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

And yet, in the context of 1968, the Trudeau victory was a landslide. The country had had minority governments for the previous six years, and the happy political certainty of the Louis St-Laurent era was evidently a thing of the past. With Quebec crawling with separatists, the west mad at the east, and campus-based radicalism at its height across the country, a majority of any sort was not to be sneezed at.

The man who achieved it had unquestionably struck a popular chord. He would put us on the map, keep the country together, give us some élan. It was 1968, the year after Expo and the centennial, and in the Canada that elected Pierre Elliott Trudeau, all things were possible.

There were two overriding promises in Trudeau's 1968 campaign, one of them explicit, and the other implicit. The implicit promise was to do something about Quebec; the explicit one was to do something about regional economic disparities. "If the underdevelopment of the Atlantic provinces," Trudeau said during the campaign, "is not corrected — not by charity or subsidies but by helping them become areas of economic growth — then the unity of the country is almost as surely destroyed as it would be by the French-English confrontation."

The Quebec policy was not the only one to have problems; the regional development policy ran into snags too. The first snag was the Liberals' sorry weakness in the Atlantic provinces, and the improbability of winning any more seats in that region so long as Robert Stanfield was leader of the Conservatives: it made the electoral motivation to show results in the area somewhat

CLAUDE RYAN'S ADVICE

In the last four years, the image that we had of the Conservative party has given way to a different one. Mr. Stanfield remains the worthy man we thought we had discovered in 1968. However, as one goes west, the team that surrounds him includes a high proportion of people who have a conception of Canadian unity even more rigid than that of Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Stanfield has shown that he is open on the question of bilingualism; nevertheless, the fiercest opposition to this measure, which is only the beginning of a real solution, has come from his group. On the more difficult question of relations between Quebec and the rest of Canada, Mr. Stanfield has unceasingly reproached Mr. Trudeau for his rigidity. Each time he has been pressed to say what he would do himself, he has generally repeated in different terms the position defined by Mr. Trudeau . . .

Where the quality of its candidates warrants it, electors wishing to cast an independent vote Monday should support the NDP.

— Claude Ryan, *Montreal Le Devoir*

less urgent than it might have been.

Quebec, on the other hand, was not only a centre of Liberal strength; it was an area of the country that tended to act up, and there were distinct political advantages to keeping it quiet. More than had been expected of the industrial incentive grants handed out by Trudeau's new department of regional economic expansion went to Quebec, with correspondingly less for the Atlantic provinces. More important, the grants program showed little sign of being of much value anywhere, if we ignore for the moment its value to plant-owners.

By 1971, the government's regional development policy was coming under heavy criticism, notably from the areas it was supposed to be developing. It was criticism of the way the government was proceeding, and not of

(Continued on page 4)

The bored leading the bored

It is one of the more distasteful aspects of our parliamentary democracy that general elections afford the national press the occasion to display by far its shoddiest wares.

Usually, it does little harm to be intermittently reminded of the moribund state of political writing in this country, which can be laid at the doorstep of incompetence, the generally inferior character of the public education system, and the fact that newspapers are, after all, owned by the same class that operate used car lots, erect tenements, and appear at weekly Chamber of Commerce gatherings.

A country that has made Charles Lynch the highest-paid reporter, and Peter Newman the most respected political analyst, has much to answer for.

It is people like these, it must be remembered, that brought us Trudeaumania, the Gerda Munsinger affair and intermittent reports of Soviet infiltration, and skilfully guided a troubled nation through the dark nights of the War Measures Act with restraint, fortitude and keen perspicacity.

Rarely, however, has such spontaneous consensus emerged from the Ottawa Press Gallery's Tower of Babel as during the months of September and October immediately past. A deeply thought-out set of alternatives were outlined for a people who after all, needed to have the problems defined for them:

Check one.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau is:

- arrogant
- cloistered in an ivory tower
- unconcerned
- a man who never had to work for a living
- a crypto-socialist.

Robert Stanfield is uncharismatic but:

- honest
- diligent
- solid

— a man who deserves a chance.

The government is full of:

- technocrats
- bureaucrats
- autocrats
- hippies
- Frenchmen.

The country is:

- disillusioned
- weary
- searching
- angry.

Mr. Trudeau has many faults, but one of them is not his contempt for the press.

The press believes — and perhaps it has a point — that it made Pierre Elliott Trudeau. And the press has been scorned. Hence it has the right to unmake Pierre Elliott Trudeau. This is, if not acceptable, at least inevitable. The national press, however, went beyond.

"I know that one way to get a story onto the front page this time is to make my lead somebody saying there are no issues in this election," a Toronto reporter lamented last month.

And the word spread. From the first week of the election, the editorialists — all failed grammar school teachers — proclaimed this is a dull election, an election with no issues save what Mr. Lewis was raising, an election with no meat in it.

In 1968, Pierre Elliott Trudeau was bragging that he conducted an election campaign making "no promises." That is code for "no issues."

But 1972 had more issues than the last three federal elections combined. Housing policy, pipelines, regional disparity policy, the tax system, welfare, immigration policy, Quebec, dying farms, wheat prices, fisheries policy, industrial development policy, local initiatives policy, youth policy, northern development, language pol-

icy, civil service, unemployment, food prices, wage-price controls, strikes, pensions . . .

The press, however, was bored.

More than that, the press did two things: it consciously and systematically avoided serious coverage reflecting the debate over these issues, so as to give the public the impression that nothing of any substance was being debated; and it decided on its own what the real issues were.

Of course, traditional lip-service was paid to unemployment and inflation as the key issues. That being despatched, the Toronto papers decided that the awkward influx of Caribbeans, and the excessive spending on unemployment insurance cheques, were the issues that the government was ignoring. The *Toronto Star* boldly declared on its front page that the unemployment insurance situation was such a scandal that it was the main issue in the election.

Few Canadians are really aware of the domination of the Toronto press over what they will read in Saskatchewan papers or see on Newfoundland television stations. Because much of the Ottawa "commentator corps" is employed or syndicated by the Toronto media, and because Canadian Press carries lightly rewritten stories from the Toronto papers on its service a great deal of the time, the power of the Toronto clique is amplified through CP, and Broadcast News, the CP service which forms the basis of most private radio and TV newscasts.

Tied to the Toronto clique of the *Toronto Star*, the *Globe* and *Maclean's*, is the Ottawa clique of Southam, FP and CBC, which boast such hearties as Charles Lynch, and Ron "No-Problem" Collister.

It is the task of these men, knit even more tightly by being on the campaign trail together during election time, to tell us when to be bored, and when to be angry.

Sensing their true calling, they achieved the former magnificently.

THIS TIME Ottawa-Carleton is "going Conservative" with **STROME GALLOWAY**

"HE IS NOT AFRAID TO BE EITHER FOR OR AGAINST"

He is for — an 'incentive society' which encourages honest effort, reduces unemployment, results in social stability and gives Youth a challenge and a decent chance to meet it.

He is for — a sensible bilingual policy that will encourage friendly communication between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

He is for — a fair deal for Senior Citizens, older War Veterans and other Fixed Income Citizens, those who have worked, fought and suffered through hard times to help build Canada.

He is for — our Parliamentary heritage with its century-old traditions, its dignity and its democratic processes.

He is for — a Canada which accepts its role in the World — a trustworthy member of NATO and the UN.

He is against — Trudeau's 'welfare society, which lives off the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars, accepts unemployment and breeds social unrest.

He is against — Trudeau's misoriented bilingual policy, which is dividing the country and polarizing our two Founding Peoples.

He is against — Wasting the taxpayers' money on crazy programs in aid of Communist agitators, homosexuals, drug addicts, U.S. Army deserters and draft-dodgers, as the Trudeau government is now doing.

He is against — the "creeping republicanism" and "Presidential tendencies" which are evident in the Trudeau administration, and completely un-Canadian.



STROME GALLOWAY

Strome Galloway was big on discipline up in Ottawa Carleton

(Continued from page 3)

the concept of a regional development policy, but it was criticism nevertheless and Jean Marchand, the minister responsible for the program, didn't like it.

By mid-1972 one of Marchand's most effective critics, the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, had toned down, fearing its attacks might help kill the scheme entirely. But there was another phenomenon to reckon with: several corporations shut down their Ontario plants and moved to the Maritimes, to escape high wages and troublesome unions — and collect a government regional development grant. That didn't help the government much with the difficult task of selling its plan in Ontario. It was the two rich provinces of Ontario and British Columbia that were to cost Trudeau his majority.

The regional development program, and the Trudeau government in general, also had the misfortune to be around at a time when the economic boom of the sixties was coming to an end. Liberal governments, prepared to use only a limited range of measures, can have only a partial effect on the state of the economy in the best of circumstances. In Canada, tied to the United States so that its economy is at least as sensitive to changes in American policy as it is to anything Ottawa does, the government is almost totally at the whim of circumstances beyond its control.

Still, what the Trudeau government actually did only aggravated the situation. It perceived inflation as the principal problem, and in order to fight it took measures to slow down the economy, with the inevitable consequence of increased unemployment.

The result, after three years of the policy, was high inflation and unemployment. The United States, without

the benefit of Trudeaonomics, had roughly the same thing, but voters have always held their governments responsible for the state of the economy and Trudeau's burden was a heavy one.

As it became clear that the presence of Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the Prime Minister's Office would not lead to miracles, the perception of him as a man changed too.

The streak of arrogance and aloofness in his personality that had been overlooked in 1968 was noticed with increasing frequency. He was the man who asked western farmers why he should sell their wheat, who said opposition MPs were nobodies a hundred yards from the House of Commons, who told the Lapalme Guys to eat shit and Newfoundland Conservative MPs Jim McGrath and John Lundrigan to fuck off.

The piddling questions

His four years were running out. He wanted to wait until the economic situation improved before calling an election, but the economic situation didn't improve. He tried to patch things up with business, usually Liberal but now reported looking longingly toward the Conservatives.

Finance Minister Benson had displeased business with his talk of tax reform (which didn't amount to much when it finally assumed the form of legislation): he was replaced. Labour Minister Mackasey had displeased business with his reform of the labour code: he was replaced. Corporate Affairs Minister Basford had displeased business with his competition act: he, too, was replaced. A May budget included substantial tax concessions for business; the long-awaited foreign-ownership policy turned out to have all the power of a popgun.

First the election was going to be in April, then in June; Trudeau played on the developing anticipation, but always chickened out before it was too late. There was still little sign that defections from the Liberals would be massive (perhaps only because of the weakness of the opposition), but the 1972 election would clearly not be another 1968. When Trudeau finally bit the bullet as August turned into September he did not walk, in the immortal words of Peter C. Newman, "into the future, burdened with hope." He was scared to death.

He put on a brave front, told Peter Desbarats of the *Toronto Star* that he hoped people would listen to him this time, presumably not just adore him. He also mentioned that he saw the election as "a catharsis, as a bath of fire in which you're purified, and you settle all the piddling questions of whether this little thing was right or wrong."

And so he went among the masses. "The Land Is Strong," he sloganized. He said that "the onslaught of dissatisfaction and disbelief that Canada could even stay together four years ago has been dissipated." He

said that "Canada now weighs in the world with the full weight of its potentialities." In Summerside, PEI, he asked for a mandate to continue the "social journey." In Vancouver, B.C., he told a man pestering him about Vietnam to "fuck off." Trudeau went from coast to coast speaking to Canadians, but always the "piddling questions" came up.

Throughout the campaign, Statistics Canada kept issuing reports citing the jobless increase and the increase in the cost of living. The so-called battle against inflation had been lost although more than seven per cent of the work force were thrown into the breach. As prices rose, Trudeau expressed his joy that the farmer was getting a better price — he wasn't, but that was just another piddling question.

There was a continuing shortage of jobs, but that was because there were too many kids born after the war. Regional disparity grew, but then that was yet another piddling question. And so the Trudeau procession rolled along.

With the exception of David Lewis, who took a leaf from George McGovern's campaign book and launched out at "corporate welfare bums" and other things that go bump in the night during the later stages of People's Capitalism, the campaign seemed to be programmed well enough.

Yet things began to go wrong. Trudeau seemed (at least to the *Toronto Globe and Mail*) to swagger, and if the Canadian people didn't want a prime minister who swaggered then Trudeau had had it. Simple.

And Trudeau was vulnerable. He was locked into a set of policies which were centred on his brand of federalism, and the centre was not holding. Time was growing short.

A bitter Bryce Mackasey, with an obvious allusion to his Ontario cabinet colleagues, blamed the Liberal loss on a lack of courage to defend government policies. But what was there to defend? The essential attack on the government came from the right, while it was itself moving toward the right.

Thus the problem is not so much that Trudeau deserved to be defeated and in fact was, the problem is how, why and by whom. True enough, the Liberals deserved everything they got. But in the debacle we seem to have gotten Stanfield. And what did we do to deserve that?



The Canadian newsmagazine

In the December issue:

- The Strikebusters: the story of Canadian Driver Pool and how it works with police and government to break strikes.

- Canada's plan to attack the U.S.: the story of Col. J. Sutherland Brown's Defence Scheme No. 1.

- The Hockey Brain-drain: the story of how the hockey barons are destroying Canada's national sport.

plus: news briefs, Claude Balloune's Last-Psst, reviews and The Last Page.

Make sure you get your copy

Subscribe

1 year (8 issues) subscription:

\$4.00

(institutional rate: \$7.00)

Name _____

Address _____

Send cheque or money order to:

Last Post
430 King St. West
Room 101
Toronto 135, Ont.

RAY GUY'S ADVICE

The best vote in this election is no vote at all. No matter how you look at it.

They might, if they see there's no votes coming in from Newfoundland, get excited and send us down bigger parcels of money.

Better still, they might go about their business and leave us alone.

For what little entertainment we got out of this election none of these birds deserves a vote. That's the only thing you get out of elections in the long run — a few laughs while these nut cases are dashing about cutting each other's throats.

You may feel it's worth the effort just to get at least seven of these jokers out of Newfoundland and settled away in a nice house in Ottawa.

But they won't guarantee us they'll stay away. Chances are that in a few years' time they'll be back here inflicting themselves on us again.

Don't vote — it only encourages them.

— Ray Guy, St. John's *Evening Telegram*

A pox on Upper Canada, or

Is Canadian politics a Toronto creation?

by Winston Gereluk

Except for that little bit that's in Montreal, Southeast Ontario is where Canada is. And, Toronto is mainly where Southeast Ontario is.

Sometimes, for business reasons, people in Toronto act as if there's some Canada outside Toronto. Once in a while, they act as if some of it's to the west.

Usually they don't. But as Torontonians go far enough Northwest, they get to Orillia, which is so far out of it that it's funny. Way around Lake Huron (and past Sudbury) is Sault Ste. Marie, where Lake Superior starts. For no apparently good reason a road goes around its North Shore.

Nothing but mile after mile of bush and rock and lakes, and you're still only halfway to Kenora where people who were rich enough to go that far used to go fishing.

Then, the West, that big space between Ontario and Banff. Away out west is Edmonton where there's a university where Americans and easterners tell the local kids how to write and do math, and eat off tablecloths.

In Edmonton U, a small group of students here started up a paper and called it Poundmaker, because they're still mad about an American girl taking over their campus paper and shifting all over them.

Only some of the Poundmaker staff seem to have forgotten that they're at University to listen and to learn. In spite of how many times they're told, they don't think that the Federal election which Ontario just threw was all that important. They need straightening up.

The Last Post staffers have a mission-- to write really good, intelligent, witty stuff for politically aware Torontonians. They think that the Federal election was very important.

That's why they all get together and write up a four page camera-ready supplement for poor out-of-the-way papers that can use an occasional bit of good writing -- especially on really important things.

Last Post staffers despise establishment journalists so they do exactly what establishment journalists have already done. (Only Last Post does it better.) They examine the campaign to see why the Liberals lost out in Southeastern Ontario. And, they let the Poundmaker have it

for a mere \$50.00 (and, a bit of hinterland gratitude, and the right to run a free ad for a subscription to Last Post.)

WHY THE LIBERALS LOST

Non-Quebecers -voted Stanfield because Trudeau got people in Toronto angry -- is what it takes pages to say.

Southeast Ontario swung PC because the Stanfield candidates exploited a strong anti-French sentiment. No more give-ways to French Canadian lazies! No more forcing civil servants to learn French.

Add to that the PC "redneck" campaign against youth, welfare recipients, homosexuals, and growing republicanism, and you've fairly well summarized why the Liberals got beat in Ontario, and anywhere west.

Then, too, Trudeau was so curt, and blunt, and insulting. He used such bad words.

There were fewer redneck, anti-French proto-fascists probably why Last Post thought it insignificant that it was west of Kenora that Liberals really got wiped, (35 out of 88 seats in Ontario, only 7 out of 68 seats west of Ontario).

Also, they can't grow wheat in Toronto which is why questions about the wheat economy -- perhaps the scene of the Liberal most callous subservience to Americans (barring a couple of lines). Likewise, the resource sell-out.

On the other hand, they say quite a bit about Quebec -- because intelligent, radical Torontonian journalists make it their business to be "up" on their Quebec politics.

BESIDES - WHAT THE HELL.

Does Last Post trip through the intricacies of electoral politics (a la Lynch and Newmann) really bring us at all closer to understanding the politics of Canadian society?

Politics is the making and enforcing of decisions which have direct relevance for the everyday lives of Canadians. Political relationships because it is their ultimate authority, backing up and enhancing them with registration, judicial apparatus, and of course, policemen and jails. It is able to fulfill this function only insofar as it retains and effective monopoly on the means of violence.

Establishment journalists and Last Posters seem to have gotten the whole thing backwards. Rather than seeing the essence of political activity in social structures, they see it in the state. Thus, the politics of wheat are not seen at the level at which banks can foreclose on farmers, or machine companies can gouge them, or large corporations can squeeze them -- it is the level at which Operation LEFT is invoked or the Liberal government gets wiped.

Last Post's mistake might be due to their being in the province that gets to elect the government.

Only part of the myth is that our's is a democratic society because it gets to elect the government. Another is that representative democracy, according to the present scheme, is at all possible. Part of that myth is the idea that people in different parts of the country vote for the same party for anything like the same reasons.

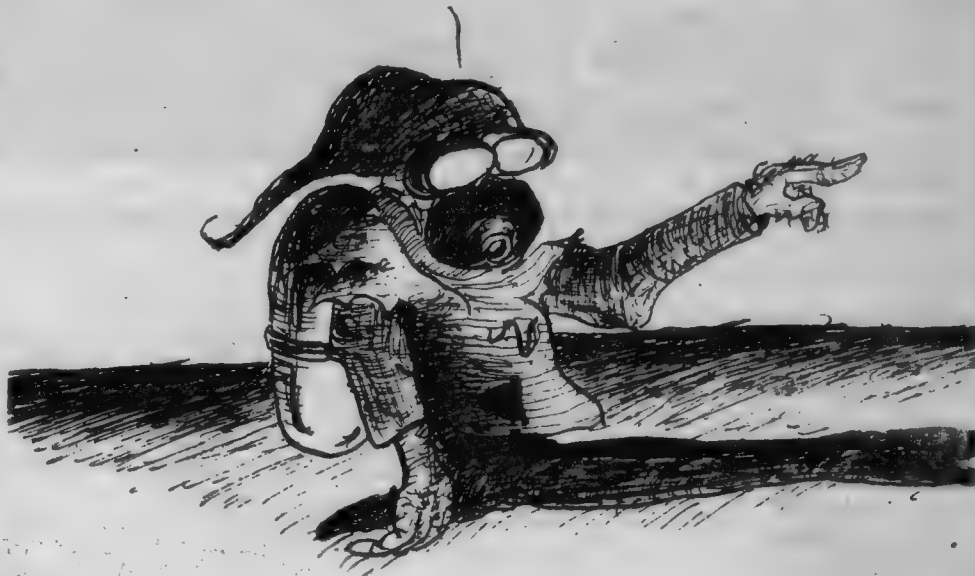
Consider the formulation "The PC vote was an Anti-Quebec, anti-welfare backlash." Granted, we in the West have our Kapiuk's too (Lambert, Wooliams, etc.). But we've also got our Western Canadian PC's who've got more in common with John Diefenbaker, who used to be the man that

dared to challenge the sell-out Mandarins in Southeast Ontario. The West's PC vote might not have been an anti-Quebec vote as much as a vote against an administration which acted as if the West didn't exist at all, except to be ripped off. The PC's and NDP swept the West in what was essentially a completely different election.

Besides which Last Post's attempt to analyze voters' motives was solidly stupid to the core, anyway, even without suggesting that the west voted as a part of Southeast Ontario. What a catalogue of reasons could we give? We hated Trudeau ... liked the P... wanted the R.C.M. before the P... liked the PC kick-lines... were turned on by Lewis?

One thing for sure, if you want to sell a candidate, it helps to use a lot of what they use to sell soap. And get little help from your friends, the "objective" news editors.

And, don't be too disappointed if he doesn't get in. The party-in-power can't really do much about unemployment, Quebec and welfare programs -- rednecks or no.



U of A students don't like Conservatives (but profs do)

by Doug Mustard

It's no wonder that Progressive Conservative governments want to cut the money given to universities and to university students.

Analysis of the federal election results in the U of A riding (Edmonton Strathcona) indicates that university students have very little faith in the PC's.

The PC candidate Doug Roche (editor of The Western Catholic Reporter) won the riding with 26,913 votes -- receiving 51 per cent or the votes cast for the three major parties. The Liberal candidate, Hu Harries was second with 16,635 votes (32 per cent), and the NDP candidate Howard Leeson ran third with 9,098 votes (17 per cent).

But the student vote was completely out of line with those overall results.

In the married students' residence (Michener Park), Harries ran first (46 per cent); Leeson second (36 per cent); and Roche a distant third with less than 19 per cent of the vote.

In the student-populated area of North Garneau (including those living in HUB) the results were the same: Harries first (45 per cent), Leeson second (34 per cent), and Roche third (21 per cent).

The Lister Hall residences showed a similar anti-PC voting pattern, with the Liberal candidate Harries beating Roche soundly -- particularly in the Kelsey Hall (women's residence), where the Liberal received 63 per cent of the vote, and the PC only 25 per cent.

Voting patterns were similar in other heavily-student-populated areas around the University.

On the other hand, the PC candidate got strong support from expensive house areas in which university professors live: Windsor Park, Grandview, and Landsdowne. And Roche got overwhelming support from the really expensive-house areas like Westbrook Estates and Aspen Gardens.

As might be expected, the NDP candidate was slaughtered in these high-income, expensive districts.

So the next time a professor voices groovy "liberal" or trendy "socialist" views in your classroom, you might have good reason to wonder what he says and how he votes when he goes back to his plush home in Windsor Park, Grandview, Landsdowne, etc.

Edmon. Strathcona totals
PC-51% Lib-32% NDP-17%
26,913 16,635 9,098

MICHENER PARK - polls 270 and 271

23 (19%) 58 (48%) 41 (34%)
29 (18%) 68 (44%) 57 (37%)

52 (19%) 126 (46%) 98 (36%)

MACKENZIE HALL - polls 223c and 223d

64 (27%) 123 (52%) 48 (20%)

KELSEY HALL - polls 223e and 223f

44 (25%) 109 (63%) 20 (12%)

HENDAY HALL - poll 223a (includes some Windsor Park)

112 (53%) 68 (32%) 33 (15%)

HENDAY HALL - poll 223b

51 (26%) 96 (48%) 52 (26%)

NORTH GARNEAU - polls 219a and 219b

Bounded by 116 St. - Sask. Dr. - 109 St. - 87 Ave. (including HUB and old University residences)

48 (21%) 103 (44%) 83 (35%)

51 (21%) 110 (45%) 81 (33%)

99 (21%) 213 (45%) 164 (34%)

WINDSOR PARK - polls 220, 221, & 222

105 (50%) 73 (35%) 33 (16%)

121 (51%) 89 (38%) 25 (11%)

110 (47%) 87 (37%) 36 (15%)

336 (49%) 249 (37%) 95 (14%)

SOUTH GARNEAU - polls 215a, 215b, 216, 217, 218, & 167. Bounded by 112 St. - 87 Ave. - 109 St. - 82 Ave.

76 (48%) 52 (33%) 32 (20%)

46 (28%) 76 (46%) 42 (25%)

76 (42%) 74 (41%) 30 (17%)

82 (33%) 88 (35%) 78 (31%)

57 (35%) 76 (46%) 32 (19%)

76 (39%) 66 (34%) 53 (27%)

413 (37%) 432 (36%) 267 (24%)

ACROSS 109 St. FROM GARNEAU - polls 160, 161, 162, 163, & 165. Bounded by 109 St. - CPR tracks - 106 St. - 82 Ave.

74 (36%) 72 (35%) 59 (29%)

109 (45%) 66 (27%) 67 (28%)

73 (33%) 88 (40%) 60 (27%)

107 (43%) 87 (35%) 54 (22%)

93 (34%) 119 (44%) 53 (21%)

456 (38%) 432 (36%) 298 (25%)

GRANDVIEW - polls 232, 233, & 234

146 (64%) 61 (27%) 21 (9%)

155 (61%) 75 (29%) 25 (10%)

132 (51%) 106 (41%) 19 (7%)

433 (59%) 65 (9%)

WESTBROOK ESTATES - polls 244 & 245

126 (72%) 40 (23%) 8 (5%)

147 (62%) 74 (31%) 15 (6%)

273 (67%) 114 (28%) 23 (6%)

LANDSDOWNE - polls 235, 236, 237, 238

90 (48%) 78 (41%) 19 (10%)

153 (64%) 65 (27%) 20 (8%)

160 (65%) 68 (28%) 16 (7%)

84 (48%) 69 (39%) 23 (13%)

487 (58%) 280 (33%) 78 (9%)

" No doubt the universe is unfolding as it should "



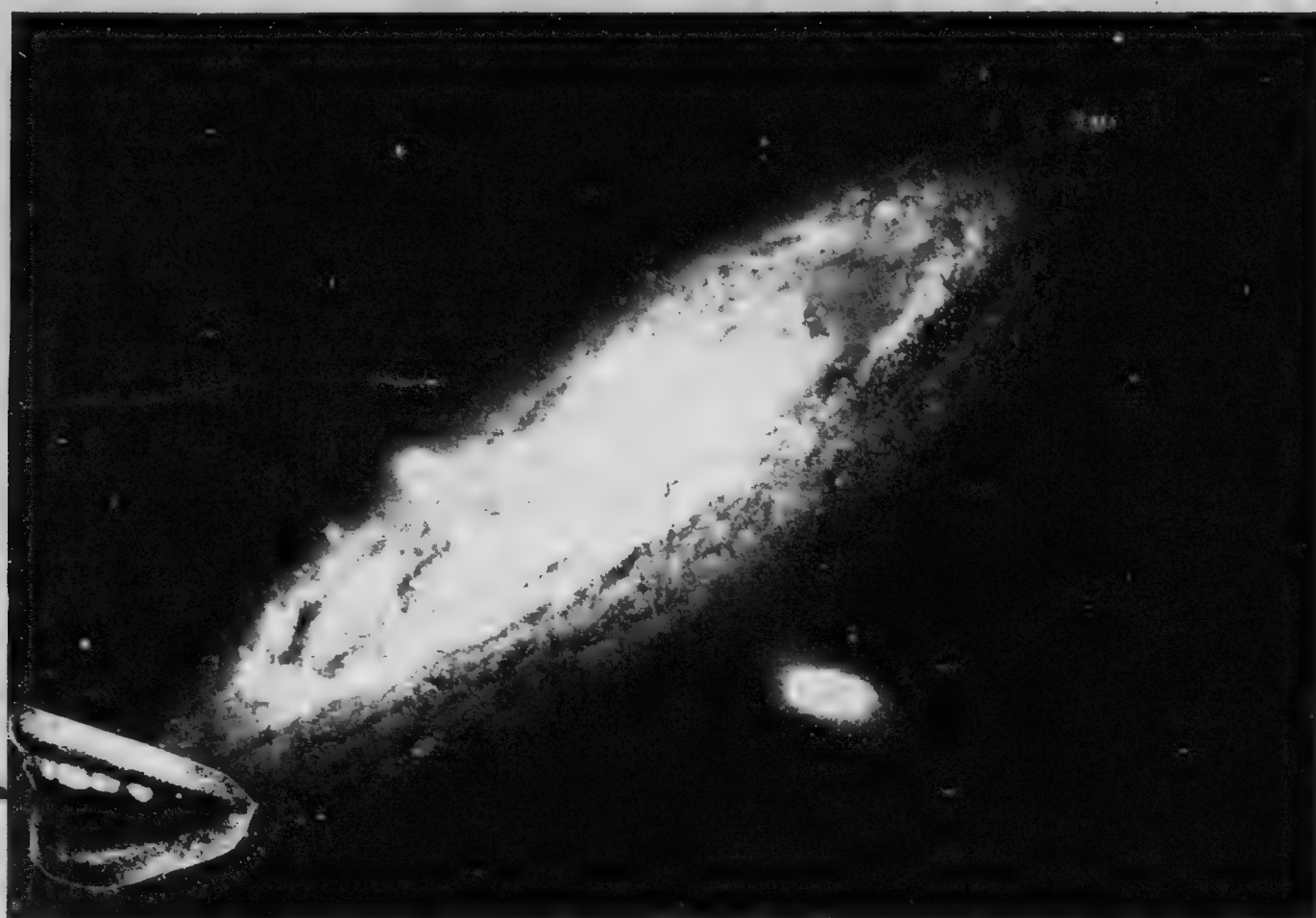
WAITING

For a table is fun
but only at the old
Spaghetti Factory

where we show
old time movies

(Laurel & Hardy,
Charlie Chaplin,
Keystone Kops etc.)

in our new
waiting lounge



The following is a statement issued recently by the chairman of the U of A Vietnam Action Committee, Henry Malta.

The anti-war movement welcomes any moves toward peace in Vietnam, and has always pressed for an end to that war. At the same time, however, we have called for the IMMEDIATE withdrawal of all U. S. forces and an end to Canadian complicity as the only just and true peace plan.

It is very, very important then, for those of us who desire an end to the war, to examine the real direction of Nixon's peace plan, and the real role of Canadian "peacekeeping" troops.

What are the real circumstances in Vietnam today? Under what conditions is the famous Hanoi ceasefire plan proposed?

For the past months, the U. S. has been unleashing the most genocidal air war ever known to human history. In the small country of Vietnam, only several hundred miles in length and width, the U. S. has been dropping 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 Hiroshimas each and every single day.

While pretending to withdraw forces, the U. S. has built up a military complex consisting of hundreds of thousands of GIs, the most advanced naval and aerial hardware, and culminating in a computer guided automated air war across all of Indochina.

In Saigon, we have seen the brutal Thieu regime. Supported by the U. S., this government rules by martial law, strict curfew and control of the populace, press censorship, and one-man elections.

And what has been the "good faith" of the Americans? What has been their "defence" of the Vietnamese?

It has been manipulation of weather, fire bombing forests, applying defoliants, herbicides and napalm, seeding all of Vietnam with anti-personnel mines, block buster bombs, laser guided "smart" bombs, the herding of civilians into U. S. "pacification" hamlets surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards; mining the harbors, the bombing of dikes risking the lives of millions of Vietnamese; and more. There are now more craters in Vietnam than on the surface of the moon.

The real intent of the U. S. in these "peace" negotiations was revealed when U. S. planes, observed by a Canadian correspondent, swooped over downtown Hanoi indiscriminately terror bombing the populace, accidentally blowing up the French embassy, killing its staff and chief.

At the very same time, the U. S. and Hanoi were "negotiating" in Paris, courtesy of the French government. The U. S. is not seeking an immediate withdrawal -- the U. S. is continuing and EXTENDING its military escalation, forcing Hanoi into negotiations on U. S. terms.

The current talks are continuing an unjust and immoral U. S. intervention, and are based on the U. S. further winning and forcing the Vietnamese into concessions.

What is more, the sincerity of Nixon must be questioned. The U. S. does not want a settlement now, it wants further negotiations AFTER the elections. This will win public opinion for a Nixon re-election, without committing the U. S. to peace, any more than Johnson's peace plan eight years ago, or Nixon's peace plan four years ago.

After the elections, faced with four more years of U. S. terror bombing, if they do not accede, the Vietnamese will be forced to even greater and further concessions, assuming the U. S. will even continue the cease-fire plans. Clearly, these talks are an extension of U. S. policy of intervention in Vietnam.

More than ever, the anti-war movement must call for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal as the only peace solution to an unjust and immoral U. S. presence in Vietnam. We must build the November 18 international demonstrations into the biggest ever, if peace is to be achieved.

What about the role of Canada? Will we send "peacekeeping" troops to Vietnam? Will the Canadian government send the thousands of troops now on standby for possible duty in Vietnam, including the Canadian Airborne Regiment on standby here in Edmonton?

The Pentagon papers reveal that Canada has always been regarded as an ally, not a neutral country. The Pentagon Papers reveal, for example, that the U. S. expected, and got, Blair Seaborn, the Canadian diplomat in the supposedly neutral International Control Commission, to relay messages and threats to the Vietnamese before Johnson's bombing escalation.

Canada has always provided a diplomatic front for the U. S. in Vietnam, including the period up to the recent bombing halt, when the Canadian consul in Hanoi knew full well of the terror bombing going on in Hanoi during the negotiations, yet the Canadian government did not say a word.

The Geneva Accord of 1954 states that International Control Commission

countries must be neutral and not supply arms to Vietnam. Yet last year we sold 1/2 billion dollars worth of arms to the U. S., and consequently to Vietnam.

The Canadian government chooses to ignore that war research is done on every campus of over 2,000 students in Canada; that the Pentagon also funds war research on Canadian campuses; that all war research done in Canada is available by agreement to the Pentagon; that Canada is the fifth largest arms trader in the world, specializing in aircraft systems; that Canada in past years has given hundreds of millions of dollars in direct grants to U. S. and Canadian military corporations.

The Canadian government chooses to ignore, in fact, that the millions of tons of bombs rained on Vietnam, forcing the Vietnamese to negotiate with a U. S. government that has no right to be in Vietnam, were bombs manufactured largely from Canadian resources including nickel.

It is with this understanding that we now see the sheer hypocrisy of the Canadian government which is prepared to rush the Canadian Airborne Regiment here in Edmonton to Vietnam, to maintain a so-called "peace."

The anti-war movement recognizes the right to negotiate a settlement of the Vietnamese and it recognizes the tremendous pressure the Vietnamese are now under.

We note also that the current peace proposals are basically the same as those proposed for years by the Vietnamese, and ignored by the U. S.

Therefore, it does not surprise us now that the U. S. wants to delay signing until after the November election, when the full threat of renewed U. S. bombing and destruction will be brought to bear on Vietnamese negotiators.

The anti-war movement remains firm. The 1945 and the 1954 Geneva Accords show that a negotiated settlement will not end war in Indochina. The only true peace solution is total and unconditional withdrawal from Indochina. Neither the Americans or Canadians have any right to be in Vietnam.

Our demands remain the same and become more important than ever. As we go to the National Student Anti-war conference on Nov. 4 and 5 in Toronto, and as we build for the International Day of Protest on November 18, we demand that the U. S. get out now, that Canadian complicity stop, and that there be no peacekeeping troops in Vietnam.

UAVAC:

Canadian
government
fuddles
while
Vietnam
burns



Weekend gathering of socialists held

by Bill Askin, Dept. of History

The regional meeting of the Committee on Socialist Studies was held during the weekend of November 3 to 5. The committee, a sub-group of the Learned Societies of Canada, was founded for the purpose of "encouraging the development of socialist research in Canada". Chairing all sessions in the faculty lounge of the Ed Building was Dr. A. M. Mardiros of the Dept. of Philosophy.

Papers presented were academic in nature. As the meetings were organized for the purpose of "scholarly discussion", the adoption of partisan political stances was minimized although, because of the nature of the topics under consideration, various ideological positions were inevitably discernable. Such positions were especially detectable during discussions emanating from the audience, the aggregate size of which was considerable during the three-day period.

The first speaker was Harry Garfinkle who, on Friday evening, talked about "Socialism and Nationalism in the Canadian Context". Dr. Garfinkle, professor in the Dept. of Educational Foundations at the U. of A., focussed on the position of the Movement for an Independent Socialist Canada (MISC) which is the current form assumed by the Waffle Caucus against which David Lewis and son Steve have devoted so much energy.

To Dr. Garfinkle, "socialism" was conceived as being a democratic means by which the Canadian economy might be repatriated, and, at the same time, a means by which workers could participate in the management of the Canadian economy. In contemporary capitalist society, "surplus value" (all amounts amassed from the sale of commodities which cannot be legitimately accounted for as costs of production and distribution) permits the accumulation of profits and their re-investment in productive enterprises which are often inefficient or devoid of social utility. With-

in the framework of a future socialist society, democratic parties could present programs that would stress different priorities for the disposal of surplus value accruals available after the living needs of the whole population had been met.

Dr. Garfinkle cited various studies and statistics to demonstrate that Canada was indeed an economic dependency of the United States, and the disadvantages which have been engendered as a result of such a dependent status. He also cited a paper by Charles Pentland, who, at a Carlton University seminar, introduced a five-dimensional model of integration which may be used as a measuring device with which the amount of continental integration vs. national integration might be gauged. On the basis of this means of measurement, it was possible to conclude that "the pull of coercion, decision-making, functional administration, trade and communication, and attitude" have tended to be more north-south as opposed to east-west in a large number of instances.

Saturday morning, Cengiz Ozol, a professor of economics at the University of Calgary, presented a paper on "Some Theorems on the Breakdown of Capitalism". This economic analysis, utilizing somewhat complicated mathematical proofs, criticized the classical Marxist proposition that "capitalism shall break down of its own accord". This traditional proposition claims that, once the capitalist mode of production reaches a certain stage, the functioning of the system becomes impossible. This paper was ended with the statement that a prediction about the end of capitalism is valid only when there occurs "a chronic shortage in aggregate demand relative to the accumulated productive capacity" within an economic system. Since the Great Depression, "all capitalist societies" have developed economic remedies to "problems related with the short-falls in the aggregate demand". The claims that capitalism will break down on its own accord are,

therefore, in the view of Prof. Ozol, spurious in a contemporary milieu.

Stephen Arnold, professor in the Dept. of Comparative Literature at the U. of A., followed with a paper on "Surrealist Literature and Future Consciousness". Dealing with surrealist writers within left-wing movements during the 1920's and 30's, Prof. Arnold maintained that the political left, especially the French Communist Party, stifled the creative energies of writers who, if their role as social critics and rebels within their cultural environments had been fully appreciated and utilized, would have greatly contributed to the altering of the consciousness of the literate public at that time.

Mathew Zachariah, professor in the faculty of Education at the University of Calgary, and his wife Regina, jointly presented a paper on "Discrimination Against Minorities in Nation States". Mr. Zachariah defined sociological terms and concepts pertinent to the questions of "class" and "caste" forms of social stratification, and stressed forms of discrimination based upon socio-economic factors as opposed to social-psychological. Regina Zachariah applied this theoretical schemata to a study that she and her husband conducted at the City of Trivandrum in Kerala State, India. This case-study demonstrated that both "caste" and "class" structures had to be considered when discrimination against minorities was being described in India.

Kai Nielsen, professor of philosophy at the University of Calgary, and William Bean, Ph. D. candidate in philosophy at the U. of C., dealt with questions of socialist and Marxist philosophy. Dr. Nielsen, dealing with "Libertarian Socialism" on Saturday afternoon, criticized a typical liberal evaluation of socialism. His focal point was a 1957 article by Dr. Hampshire, "In Defense of Socialism", which embodied many of the myths and misconceptions about socialism adhered to

by left-leaning liberals in the western world. While the liberal evaluation of Marxism and socialism is inadequate due to conceptual confusion and inaccuracies in such writings, socialists often incorporate similar errors in their writings and hence the adequacy of socialist analysis, with regard to such western countries as Canada, is similarly deficient. William Bean criticized what he believed were confusions in Marx's theory of the role of the individual in a socialist society. The traditional liberal conception of the individual's role in society is based upon a faulty conceptualization of man which endows him with certain psychological qualities that are purely abstract. Marx, it was contended, committed the same type of error by endowing man with certain social qualities that are equally abstract.

The series of meetings was concluded by Nellie Peterson who is a farm-woman, a former teacher, and former provincial secretary of the Alberta C. C. F. Her paper on "Socialism and the Emancipation of Women" indicated her concern about the status of women in our society, and the role that a democratic socialist party must play in the enhancement of what is now a subordinate and inadequate status. Mrs. Peterson's short paper initiated what was probably one of the more lively discussions during the weekend conference.

As space does not permit an in-depth criticism of the conference, a subsequent issue of POUNDMAKER will include a critical evaluation of the weekend meeting and a more well-rounded critique of some of the papers briefly outlined above.

Further information about the Committee on Socialist Studies may be obtained from D. Mardiros, Dept. of Philosophy, U. of A. A \$2.00 enrollment fee will enable one to be placed on the mailing list of the Committee. When seeking membership, persons are asked to indicate particular areas of interest for future conferences.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

blowup
RNU ENTERPRISES LTD.

photo
posters

Quality posters made from your own snapshots, slides, negatives, graphs, etc. We also take your picture at no extra charge. Ideal as a novel gift or surprise.

18" x 24" - \$4.98

24" x 36" - \$6.48

10% discount to students.

**BLOWUP on the
BOARDWALK**



Dick Selfridge

Pots and politics

Dick Selfridge is not a particularly unique or special person. He considers himself an over-educated academic in one sense and yet "a fool like anybody else."

But his work in pottery is just an example of something he's doing that many other people are capable of doing - getting into things in life that are more determined by themselves than by other people.

And besides, he enjoys it. "I just thought I'd like to do it. I got a course for my birthday from my wife. She got a new camera and I got a pottery course."

He started the fourteen week course in April at Studio West, under the direction of David Green, taking about four hours a week of classes. He happened to catch on quickly to the skill of "throwing pots" on the wheel.

During the summer he started working at the studio, using the wheel there, loading and unloading the kiln, and pugging clay (mixing it to the right consistency). He watched David Green and a high school teacher, Jeff Hughes, throw pots and they helped him a great deal by telling him how he was doing things wrong.

Now he's got his own wheel in a corner in his basement, where everything is covered with splatterings of the reddish brown clay he gets from Medicine Hat. Buying collectively with some friends at a ton rate, his last order delivered him 800 pounds of clay. Occasionally, when he's really into throwing pots, Dick can use upwards of 100 pounds of clay in one day.

He sells some of the pots he makes, but presently only in the Students' Union Building. He doesn't like the idea of selling to stores.

"If you go to these ... stores, they'll mark the pots up 100%. That means that people like me can't afford to buy pots; that my pots are overpriced. And so I'd be their wage slave and they'd make a lot of money off of me."

"If I wanted to do that I could be an academic at University, or work in a factory, or anything like that."

Right now, there's an organized "flea market" situation on Fridays in SUB where Dick pays \$4.00 for the day and sets up his wheel in the lobby. There he throws pots while people watch and sells a few that he's already made.

He likes talking to the people that

buy his pots, and being able to make things specially for the people - the way they would like them.

He also likes trading articles with the other craftsmen there, some of whom work out of and teach at the crafts centre in SUB.

"What I would like to do," he says, "is flog my pots the same way just by setting up on the street corner in a national park. I'm sure I could sell them, too."

He really wants to go out and live in the country and build a big gas-fired kiln, throw his pots and sell them, hopefully with one or two of his friends.

Conrad Morrow, "who's crazy like the rest of us", could be one of the people to make the move. He teaches a political psychology course at the University in the political science dept.

Dick Selfridge also teaches an undergraduate course in political science, and is presently writing a dissertation to get his Ph. D., Conrad turned his Ph. D. down at Yale University.

"The Ph. D. is part of the status hierarchy," says Selfridge, "where they say some people are no good and some people are real good. It overvalues the people on top, who overvalue themselves and undervalue the people on the bottom. And the people on the bottom undervalue themselves. It's their own fault that they get shit and shit on."

There are a lot of people, he said, who could do things determined more by themselves than by other people (i.e. the people at the University).

He doesn't think too much of leaders trying to organize people within the political system. "All these revolutions have leaders and followers; all the ones except for where the people try and find out the things they can do ..."

He told of an interview in Rolling Stone with Jerry Garcia explaining how The Grateful Dead is all about how communities can get together around things that can make a living for the people in the community, and that it wouldn't be closed for other people.

During the Haight-Ashbury days, people came from all over but they were absorbed by the community. And even though they tripped around for awhile, they eventually found a project they could exist with and make a living at, a way of getting by. As long as a com-



Dick Selfridge

photo by Tom Turner

munity can absorb those kind of things, it's really a good, viable situation.

"Now people need a little while to sort out and find out what they want to do, I'm in the process of doing that right now. I'm trying to learn about pottery, going and seeing other potters in town, reading books about glazes, and figuring on eventually building a kiln for myself."

He threw out his opinion on collective decision making, as something he philosophically agrees with, where everybody can develop a critical faculty.

"Now if people work in a factory and they have a boss who makes all the decisions, and they just do the work - then they don't develop that critical faculty."

Selfridge doesn't believe in the idea of "you do your thing and I won't judge you". He feels that development of judgement and some responsibility to point out to people when you think they're doing wrong and having that reciprocated is what community is all about.

"It's going to be hard for people to develop that critical judgement when they're being told what to do by following orders all of the time."

Dick Selfridge views himself as a craftsman, not an artist. He thinks of a craftsman as someone who likes to

fix cars, who finds out how to do something and does it well; or like a shoemaker: not one who stamps out factory shoes, but who makes each one and views it as a little project each time.

"I'm trying to gain some kind of control over the things that affect my life." He and his wife and friends are getting into the idea of not buying anything unless they can fix it themselves. It takes a lot of time to learn those things but, "there a lot of people with skill and knowledge that aren't so pretentious that they would charge you a lot of money to learn about it."

His friend Conrad has learned bee keeping from a person south of town while another gained knowledge about organic farming by spending some time with a farmer in Saskatchewan.

"I don't feel that this is what everyone should do, but it is possible."

"But it's not going to be one of those things where we're going to take charge of the electoral machinery or the revolution, or have our leaders take charge and then give us orders all over again."

"People will figure that out for themselves, and the best way is to talk to other people and see what they're doing."

by Ann Harvey

Bet you thought I was kidding didn't you

Well I Wasn't!

HARRY FOONT once again presents

'What is Reality?' No. 2



photo by Tom Turner

Dick throws pots

Chaplin's first talkie: competent

Charlie Chaplin stands today as a nearly peerless director of silent comedy.

Chaplin perfected his craft in the early days of the medium. His success was early and has been enduring. His early artistic and commercial successes were in fact so great in silent comedy that he was, for a time, reluctant to enter the field of sound film. His last silent film was made in 1936, *Modern Times*, and was followed by his first incursion into the sound era with *The Great Dictator* in 1940.

In *The Great Dictator*, Chaplin plays two roles, the great dictator Hynkel, and the little Jewish barber.

The film is based on the story of the rise of Hitler's fascist regime and the effects on the Jews in a ghetto.

Though *The Great Dictator* was Chaplin's first sound film, it shows a considerable degree of competence. Such scenes as when the little barber shaves a customer in time with a selection of music from Brahms, and the scene in which there is a newsreel type voice over when the Dictator of Bacteria comes to meet Hynkel are examples. There is also the scene in which the loudspeaker becomes almost animate (a similar technique was recently used in *M*A*S*H*) and the scene in which Hynkel mimics the voice of the German actress Greta Garbo.

In these scenes, dialogue and audio effects work well with his physical visual comedy.

There are, however, examples of the poor use of sound. Chaplin makes several attempts at the verbal repartee that the Marx brothers perfected. A

somewhat hesitant sense of timing and the sparseness of material and its quality tend to work against the quality of the comedy. Some atrocious puns creep in (as in "I'm not an Aryan, I'm a vegetarian.").

Chaplin's virtuosity with physical comedy has often been praised. *The Great Dictator* is a film as worthy of this praise as his others.

The little barber exhibits a graceful comic performance throughout the film, reminiscent of much of Chaplin's early work. The dictator Hynkel is a more interesting and complex character; he walks around stiff legged and regal, but he's not above megalomaniacal acts of scampering up a curtain and indulging in fantasies of world domination with a globe.

Near the film's end a mistaken identity leads to the little barber being taken for Hynkel. The scene is a neat resolve of the film's sound/sight dichotomy. It derives its impact mainly from the speech of the little barber.

Here Chaplin reconciles his strengths as a pantomimist with his strength as an orator. The scene also emphasizes the Jaekel-Hyde undercurrent in the film -- the good side (the little barber) becomes ascendant over the evil side (Hynkel).

Some may consider the little barber's speech somewhat naive, others may think it idealistically realist. Whichever view you hold, there is a certain courageous optimism exhibited by the barber who will fight the good fight against oppression which surely counts for something.

by George Webber



Charlie Chaplin as "The Great Dictator"

Oldtimers still play REAL folk music

The 37th Old Time Fiddler's Convention from Union Grove, North Carolina (Folkways FA2434)

Unfortunately, REAL folk music (and I don't mean Oscar Brand), country music and so-called "country blues" are disappearing at an alarming rate.

The traditional tunes are no longer being passed on from generation to generation, and many of the older performers are either too old to play any longer or are long since deceased.

Radio and the phonograph are the major culprits in this situation, creating "stars" to serve as models for other, younger musicians. The individualistic and local character of much old time music has broken down in favor of the more regularized and marketable sound of electric guitars, etc.

The oldest instrument used in the "old time" style was the human voice, imitated by the fiddle and the five-string banjo, giving country music its characteristic "nasal" quality. The fiddle and banjo were the first "string band" and were played for home entertainment or at local dances.

With the increased communication possible with the stepped-up building of the railroads in the early 20th century this music became modified by the influence of the blues and jazz. Also, the guitar came along, destined as it was to have a marked influence on the old time banjo pickin' style so that the banjo and the guitar could be played together.

The oldest form of banjo picking is the so-called clawhammer or frailing style wherein every note is hit or struck with the downward motion of the clenched hand - there is no picking or plucking up on the strings. Then a new gui-

tar-like banjo style evolved using the thumb and either one or two fingers. The melody notes are played with the thumb which alternately strikes the fifth string as the finger or fingers pick out the melody line.

A wide range of styles are possible from bouncy swinging rhythms to the smooth and syncopated "rolls" of the scruggs bluegrass style.

Following the influence of radio and recordings, the large string bands came into being. They consisted of banjo and fiddle, augmented by the bass fiddle, the guitar, mandolin, and often the dulcimer.

They flourished in the recording industry for a short time, finally falling into obscurity during the depression of the 30's. Some present-day examples of string bands are the Bog Trotters from Galax, Virginia; the Virginia Playboys; the Mountain Ramblers; and one you may even have heard of, I. E. Mainer's Mountaineers.

And so, on to the record review.

The old mono disc crackles, then the announcer (who is an old friend by the time the record is over) rattles some papers and clears his throat:

"Now we want you to appreciate the music, enjoy it, and if you enjoy it, let the musicians know you enjoy it... by nice applause, when they get through. But please don't be boisterous and haulin' and cuttin' up when it's not necessary. I know you won't do that, but I'm just saying it as a precaution. We thank you for being here and come back next year."

Is this a Frank Zappa record?

Then the music - twenty of the best cuts from 56 bands. All excellent, remarkably proficient, and just flat foot-stompin' great.

There are examples of all the previously listed styles, from the earliest to the latest, including vocals, spirituals, fiddlin', banjo pickin', harmonica playing, big string bands, and even twin banjos.

If this record doesn't bring you to your feet you're SICK.

This here is the real item, folks: and you can notice just where a lot of the material that Fairport Convention, Hot

Tuna, Ry Cooder, Sugarland Harris, Goose Creek Symphony, the New Lost City Ramblers, Charlie Poole and Doc Watson are playing came from.

"Are you satisfied?" the announcer asks when it's all over.

"Yeah."

"Well go home then."

by W. Q. Snadgrass, esq.

3 Edmonton groups to play for Armistice Day peace celebration

Armistice Day will not go unheralded by Edmonton's counter-culture community this year.

Three top-flight local groups will be playing at a Peace Celebration that will be held November 11, at 8:00 p.m. at Garneau United Church.

Featured will be Hot Cottage, Byte, and Po'gy.

Hot Cottage, Edmonton's undoubtedly superior answer to Calgary's Stampede and Winnipeg's Guess Who will be showcasing their new guitar player, Neil McMahon. Over the past year Hot Cottage have shown repeatedly their ability to play excellent original material while never losing the sometimes fanatical allegiance of their local following.

With the release of their "Joe Chicago" single on London and the advent of their first album, Hot Cottage is in the forefront of the current push to put

Edmonton up front in Canadian music.

Byte is a new Edmonton group; they have been playing together for only three months. However, their original material and collection of standard rhythm and blues pieces virtually ensures their growing popularity. It is a drums, bass, guitar format trio, concentrating on solid danceable music.

Po'gy, familiar to any connoisseur of the Edmonton folk scene, are two acoustic blues players, Wally Mary and Rich Walker.

They specialize in simple straightforward music that talks more to the mind than the balls. The current torchbearers for Edmonton's often neglected folk scene, their music is as listenable as it is rewarding.

The price for this anti-war benefit is \$1.50 at the door.

EDMONTON'S
FINEST SKI
SHOP OFFERS

S **UPER** **KI** **AVINGS**

FOR THE
ACTIVE
UNIVERSITY
STUDENT

PACKAGE SPECIALS

(FIND ONE TO SUIT YOU)

PACKAGE no. 1

- Arlberg Wood Skis with segmented Steel Edges
- Caber 5 Buckle, Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Mark II-IV Step-In Bindings, safety straps and mounting

Approx.
List ... 125⁰⁰ **96⁶⁶**

PACKAGE no. 2

- Gastein Fibreglas Skis with segmented steel edges
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Hope Salvaguard Step-in Heels & Marker Toes
- Safety Straps & Mounting

Approx.
List ... 160⁰⁰ **126⁶⁶**

PACKAGE no. 3

- Blizzard Fan 2000, the all-round performer.
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Hope Salvaguard Bindings
- Aluminum Poles, Straps & Mounting.

Approx.
List ... 210⁰⁰ **173³³**

PACKAGE no. 4

- Kastle Rally Super Skis, a great intermediate ski with Munari Blue Bird boots
- Eckel Royal Bindings
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Straps & Mounting

Approx.
List ... 300⁰⁰ **238⁸⁸**

PACKAGE no. 5

- Maxel Combi G. S., one of the world's finest metal glass skis
- Eckel Royal Bindings, the binding that releases all six ways
- Munari 5 Buckle plastic boots
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Mounted & Safety Straps

Approx.
List ... 330⁰⁰ **268⁸⁸**

SEASONAL RENTAL PACKAGE

- HOLMAR METAL SKIS
- SALOMON OR MARKER BINDINGS
- CABER PLASTIC BOOTS
- ALUMINUM POLES

\$85 *per*
SEASON

SKI LOFT SPECIALS

Kastle Rally	72.95
Kastle Rally Super	99.95
Kastle CPM-70	164.95
Kastle CPM-TI	179.95
Blizzard Fan 2000	78.00
Blizzard Alu Glass	97.50
Blizzard Special	112.50
Blizzard Super Epoxy	142.50
Blizzard Racer RS	187.50
Blizzard Firebird	165.00
Blizzard Total	180.00
Blizzard Total Racer	187.50
Blizzard Super PX 1	127.50
Blizzard Total Royal	240.00
Maxel Sigma G. S.	139.95
Erbacher Sonic V	169.88
Erbacher Fancy Fibre	97.77
Cougar Glas	68.88
Gastein Superglas	69.95
Gastein Fibreglas	39.95

SKI CLOTHING

DIRECT FROM "ALLEN A"

	Approx. list	Special
Warm up Pants	23 ⁰⁰	12 ⁸⁸
Warm up Pants	35 ⁰⁰	19 ⁸⁸
Men's Jackets Polyester	45 ⁰⁰	27 ⁸⁸
Men's Jackets Polyester	50 ⁰⁰	28 ⁸⁸
Men's Jackets Polyester	70 ⁰⁰	28 ⁸⁹
Men's Jackets Down	39 ⁹⁵	26 ⁴⁴
Men's Jackets Down	49 ⁹⁵	39 ⁸⁹
Ladies' Jackets Down	39 ⁹⁵	26 ⁴⁴
Men's 2 pce. Outfits	65 ⁰⁰	48 ⁸⁸
Ladies' 2 pce. Outfits	65 ⁰⁰	48 ⁸⁸
Rendale Sweaters (from)		18 ⁸⁸
Blizzard Fashions (full selection)		



SKI ACCESSORIES

GLOVES (ALUMINUM LINED)	14.88
MITTS (DOWN FILLED)	15.88
GOGGLES (from)	3.29
TOQUES (from)	5.95
SKI RACKS (from)	10.88
EDGE SHARPENER	3.69
SWEATERS (from)	18.88
POLES (from)	5.95

BOOT SPECIALS

CABER COBRA	59.50
CABER ULTRA	69.50
MUNARI BLUEBIRD	79.95
ZERMATT SUPER COMP	109.95
SAN MARCO	84.50

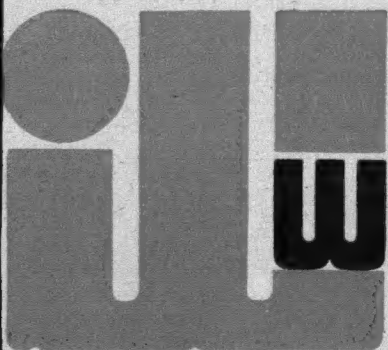
CAMPUS CLOWNS



NOW OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

WEEKDAYS 9 TILL 9
SATURDAYS 9 TILL 9
SUNDAYS NOON TILL 6

DROP IN



OPEN 9 - 9 DAILY TIL 6:00 SATURDAY

'THINK SNOW'

WORLD OF SPORTS

11817 - 123 St.

455-9977

ALL STUDENTS will receive an additional 5% DISCOUNT on any new merchandise upon presentation of your ID card.